

HOMEOPATHY,

FOR THE

British North American Provinces.

"SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR."

THIS IS A PLAIN PRACTICAL WORK, ADAPTED TO THE COMPREHENSION OF ALL INTELLIGENT MINDS, AND WILL BE FOUND VERY USEFUL BY NEW BEGINNERS IN THE PRACTICE, AS A REFERENCE.

WITH

A LECTURE

UPON THE ADAPTATION OF THE

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT

In Acute Diseases, Cholera, Diphtheria, &c.,

ALSO

DIET AND THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE USE OF COLD WATER IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES IN CONNECTION WITH HOMEOPATHY,

BY

M. H. UTLEY, M.D.,

HOUSE AND OFFICE, 22 RADEGONDE STREET, BEAVER HALL,

Montreal, C. B.

Single Copy, 1s. 6d.; a liberal discount allowed to Dealers.

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1955-1956

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1956

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PREFACE.

In furnishing the public with Homeopathic remedies and directions for their use, it is but proper that I should state my motives for so doing. These are:

1st. A knowledge of the vast superiority of Homeopathy over the old system.

2nd. A very large portion of the population of the Provinces are not within the reach of a Homeopathic physician, and if they employ the remedies, are obliged to depend upon such knowledge of them as they can acquire from books designed for domestic use.

3rd. Though there have been many works published for this purpose, they are so large and obscure, that they perplex and confound, rather than instruct and guide those not already pretty well instructed in medicine. The constant call is for something short and plain.

4th. All these large works are behind the actual knowledge of the present day, in regard to medicines and the treatment of the most common diseases. A work is needed corresponding to the present advanced state of medical knowledge.

There will be found in this little work a considerable number of the most important remedies, not mentioned in any of the large works. and new and important applications of several others.

5th. The reputation of Homeopathic remedies has become so general, and the demand for them so great, that this country, like other countries, is likely to become flooded with Homeopathic quackery under the name of "specific Homeopathic remedies," no one knows what they are but him who prepares them. When a bottle or box is exhausted, the owner has no resource but to send to the getter-up of these nostrums, or some of his agents, to get it replenished. The unfortunate example of this mode of quackery has been set by a medical man in New York, who did thereby forfeit his standing in the profession, and was very properly expelled from the American Medical Society. His example is being followed by others who have a higher regard for their own pockets than their professional reputation or the interest of the public.

All reasoning persons will prefer to know what the medicines are which they use, and when one is exhausted be able to replenish it at any place where Homeopathic medicines are kept, and at the same time enjoy the practical benefits of knowing what the remedies are which effects cures of different diseases. Beside these considerations, any reasoning person by a moment's reflection, will be convinced how totally inadequate these specifics are to cure all diseases for which they are advertised, and how unsafe it must be to trust them. For example, take the "specific" for fever and inflammations. For fever in children, whether brought on by worms, improper food, fatigue,

teething, or what not, the same specific fever pills are prescribed. But the common sense and observation of mankind, teach them that all these different causes and forms of disease cannot be successfully treated by one remedy. But this is only a beginning of the nonsense. Look further. For measles, the fever pills; for scarlet fever, the fever pills; for congestion of the brain, fever pills; for inflammation of the brain, fever pills; for pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, the same fever pills. And the same specific and nothing else for congestion of the chest, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the bowels, bleeding from the lungs, vomiting of blood, &c. And it is much the same through the whole catalogue of the "Specific Homeopathy." If these specifics are appropriate for some of the diseases for which they are recommended, they must be totally inappropriate for others, for they are prescribed for diseases that are totally unlike each other, and therefore require a totally different treatment. We have no hesitation therefore, in saying to the public that it is totally unsafe to trust to these specific remedies for the treatment of the various diseases for which they are prescribed, as much so as to trust to the 1000 other mixtures advertised to cure everything.

The deficiencies and inconveniences of existing domestic works I propose to remedy, while the quackery is avoided. Those who use the remedies will know what they are using, will rapidly gain a knowledge of the properties and effects, and thus be acquiring a valuable medical knowledge.

I do not aim to make accomplished physicians of the public, nor expect that every case of disease can be safely treated domestically. But I do know, from numerous examples of domestic practice, that a long catalogue of acute and serious diseases, as well as lighter disorders, will be treated much more safely and successfully by families, by following the directions here given, than they are treated by the *very best* drugging physicians. Nor is it my design to treat of every disease to which humanity is subject or to prescribe every remedy in the materia medica. But I shall give brief and unmistakable directions for *curing* the great mass of the diseases of the country, consisting of nine-tenths of all the cases for which the physician is usually consulted, with remedies enough to meet these cases; among which is a considerable number of most valuable and even indispensable remedies which are not yet in use even by Homeopathic physicians generally, particularly in Canada. It is greatly to be regretted that so many Allopathic physicians, (and not a few in the City of Montreal) are dabbling with Homeopathic remedies, and pretending that they can if they like practice Homeopathy where it is appropriate, as well as we, without any of the study or knowledge necessary in order to use them with any success or credit to the system. There is, as a general thing no one more ignorant of the principle of Homeopathy than the Allopathic physician, and when by their bungling misapplication of these beautiful remedies, they fail of success, or, by giving them in Allopathic doses, do serious mischief, they pronounce Homeopathy not adapted to such cases. As well might a bungler, after spoiling a board and mangling his hand by attempting to use a saw, pronounce a saw not adapted to such purposes. In short my one great object in this issue of medicines with appropriate directions, is to make known and extend the blessings of Homeopathy and Homeopathic remedies properly applied, by bringing the community to a

practical acquaintance with them, and induce them to witness their beneficial effects under their own administration and experience. We hope that many who have never used Homeopathic medicines will be induced to make the trial. I am fully aware that many physicians are opposed to giving the public any information in regard to medicines or their uses. One reason they assign for this is, that it leads to quackery by having the practice of medicine in so many incompetent hands. But I think that the better the public are informed in regard to the properties and uses of medicines and the principles of their administration, the better they are guarded against quacks and quackery which are already so prevalent. Others wish to compel the public to come to them for the cure of every ailment. But besides the fact that so many through the country are too far from the Homeopathic physician to avail themselves of such aid, we are of the opinion that the more self-reliant the public can be in regard to the greatest earthly blessing, health, the better. If physicians cannot keep sufficiently in advance of the public to make their services desirable from their superior knowledge, let us choose some more needed occupation. This, with some, might be necessary, but not the true, faithful and well informed physician. I have no fears that the public will become so highly informed, that they will not need the counsel, and frequently the watchful attentions of the true physician. But they can, with suitable directions and medicines, treat successfully a majority of the most common diseases for which it has usually been deemed necessary to call a physician, and there is no good reason why they should not.

The boxes of medicines, and the work accompanying it, are got up with a view to the greatest economy, being cheaper than any outfit of similar value that has ever been sold.

It will not be deemed egotistic by those who know him, to say that this work is written, and the medicines selected and prepared under the supervision of one who has devoted years to the *study* as well as to the *practice* of medicine, and who in his intercourse with the best and most progressive physicians of the day, and in the performance of his duties, among a large and very intelligent and respectable class of patrons for the last four years in the city of Montreal, the reading of the latest practical works, and the habitual proving of new remedies on himself and others, has anxiously labored to collect practical information and apply it to the treatment of the diseases.

Having been long accustomed to the preparation of medicines for his own use, and that of others, the remedies may be relied on as the purest and best that can be procured. Practical knowledge, of all other knowledge is the most to be depended upon.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the short space of forty-five years we have achieved a triumph which bodes still more brilliant success. Now we have our own pharmacies all over the civilized world; the insignificant little band, who first listened to Hahneman's teachings, has increased to tens of thousands; the most intelligent and influential members of every civilized community honor us with their confidence and esteem; we boast of chartered institutions, dispensaries, hospitals, colleges; we have reared this cradle for Homeopathy, where she reposes like the infant Hercules of old, preparing herself, under the care of guardians who, I trust, will ever be mindful of their sacred office, for the period when, strong, majestic, radiant with the sun-like splendor of a divine truth, she will go forth in the irresistible might of her manhood, to do battle for the great good of humanity, and to combat the mischievous practices of infatuated professors of the healing art, until every vestige of destructive therapeutics shall have been wiped out on the face of the globe, and a suffering brother shall no longer be poisoned with gall and wormwood, whereas his parched lips were thirsting for the sweet and life-quickening nectar which every sick man, woman, and child has an inalienable right to expect at the hands of those who profess to be restorers of health.

Ours is a noble and sacred position. We are not simply teachers and students of medicine; we are decidedly the professed advocates and promulgators of a medical doctrine which will revolutionize to its very foundation a time-honored system of therapeutics. The old landmarks of medicine will be forever removed by this new dispenser of healing powers; the horrible tortures which the deceitful genius of man has contrived for the relief of the sick, and to which the votaries at the shrine of an unregenerate Esculapius still adhere, with all the unfeeling tenacity of incarnate fiends, are to be buried in the abyss of eternal oblivion; a whole empire of medical Pride, Superstition, Prejudice and Interest must be overturned, and a new temple of healing art must and will be founded upon God's great law: that, so far from a relation of antagonism existing between the disease and its remedial agent, on the contrary, unites itself with it, as it were, by some mysterious but inevitable process of attractive affinity, and gently hushes and removes the disturber, without leaving a trace of

his painful presence. These are the objects of our endeavours; *our* pride is not centered in a creed; *our* interests are those of suffering man; *our* worship is the love of truth; *our* school is boundless nature; *our* teacher, Reason, fortified by observation and experience. If our aim is elevated, our responsibility is correspondingly great.— We owe it to the public, and above all to our own consciences, that we should be right. As we claim the unsparing criticism towards our opponents, we certainly should exercise the strictest watchfulness over the developments which are going on in our own midst, and are presented to the world as integral portions of the homeopathic fabric. A candid, fearless and impartial examination of our own doings and teachings can only result in good to the cause of medical truth, and to the sick; moreover we have become a power in the land; we can afford to exhibit our weaknesses in broad daylight; our strength will become more apparent and formidable; and the sting of *Satire* which once threatened to poison the very life-springs of Homeopathy, is now as harmless as the prating of babes, or the vapid nonsense of learned sots. Most persons who have not given special attention to Homeopathy, have very mistaken notions of it. It is very commonly thought to consist in giving small doses. If an Allopathic physician gives very small doses, it is thought by some that he is almost Homeopathic. This is a great mistake. One may give just as small doses as we do, and yet make no approach to being Homeopathic. Homeopathy consists in treating disease according to a certain fixed law of cure. This law is expressed by the phrase "*Like cures like.*" The meaning of this phrase is, that a medicine in small doses will cure a disease, the like of which the same medicine will produce on a healthy person if given in large doses. The first inquiry, which we make, when called to treat a disease, is "what medicine will produce a disease like it in a healthy subject, if given in large doses. When we find such a remedy we give it with entire confidence of success, if the disease is a curable one. The correctness of this law any one can prove for himself (if not blind with prejudice.) For example, after one has seen fevers cured in a few hours by *Geleseminum* in doses of one or 2 drops, let him test the correctness of this law by taking, when he is well, 5 or 10 drops of the same remedy. If he is at all sensitive, he will find within 5 minutes that his pulse has from 10 to 15 or 20 fewer beats in the minute than it had before; he will feel more or less chilly and dull. This will soon be followed by heat, a quick pulse, flushed face, fullness and pain of the head, and perhaps pain of the back and limbs. In short

he will feel that he has a fever. Soon a prickling of the skin is felt, and a sweat breaks out, and after a few hours he is well again. Now it is just *because* *Gelesemium produces* a fever in *large* doses, that it *cures* a similar fever in small doses. The first dose I ever took of this remedy when I was in perfect health, I *knew* that it would cure our prevalent fevers, as well as I know it now, after curing hundreds with it, because I knew that the law "like cures like," was a true and reliable law. This is the law that guides us in all our treatment of diseases. Every remedy prescribed in this book for particular diseases, is prescribed because it *produces* a similar disease. This is the secret of our great success in the most formidable and dangerous diseases, a success that often astonishes those who do not understand the secret. Allopathic physicians have no such law to guide them. The only law they have for treating diseases is, the "cut and try" law, or the law of experiment, and all their experiments are made upon the sick, and at their expense. Our experiments are made beforehand on the healthy, and we enter at once on the *cure* of the sick, while they are *experimenting* upon them.

Ours is a certain science—theirs is an uncertain art. It will be readily seen that we cannot safely give large doses. If we did we should produce the diseases we now cure. The accuracy of this law is proved to a demonstration, and every one may satisfy himself of it, a layman as well as a physician, and if this is a true law, then the practice of Homeopathy is the true practice, and all others are false. A most intelligent clergyman was investigating the truth of this law and one day called and related the following case. Said he, "In my young days I was in the habit of drinking wine. I have a most vivid recollection of the bursting head-ache, the parched mouth, the burning thirst, the nausea and the prostration, the morning after a hard night's drinking. I awoke a few mornings since with all these feelings in a most distressing degree, though I had drunk nothing. I related my feelings to my wife, saying that I felt exactly as if I had had a night's debauch on wine. She laughingly replied that a homeopathic dose of wine ought to cure me. I thought it a good chance to test the truth of the principle. I took two drops of wine in some water, and the effect was most remarkable, much more so than I had ever witnessed from a dose of medicine. In five minutes my mouth was moist, my thirst abated, my head-ache vanished, my strength returned, and in 15 minutes I was perfectly well." Here was a beautiful illustration of the law. A minute dose, 2 drops of wine,

cured in a prompt and truly homeopathic manner, a formidable train of symptoms, *like* those produced by large doses of the same article though without having taken the article to produce the symptoms. This is equally true of all remedies. Tea produces, in those not accustomed to its use, anxiety, trembling, weakness and palpitation of the heart, yet every lady knows that tea in moderation, is an excellent remedy for these very symptoms. Allopathic medical authorities furnish a thousand examples which prove this law, though they do not understand it. Tobacco, according to all allopathic authorities both produces and cures, giddiness, nausea, trembling and weakness. *Agaricus* produces and cures epilepsy; *belladone* both produces and cures delirium and head-ache; *ipocac* and antimony produces and cures nausea and vomiting; nitric acid, iodine and mercury produce and cure salivation and ulceration of the mouth. We might fill a volume with similar examples. Large doses produce diseases small ones cure diseases. It may seem strange to those who have not looked at the subject, that the same remedy should act in such contrary directions, and produce and cure the same affections. It is nevertheless founded in nature and reason, which is more than can be said of most medical doctrines.

As I am desirous that every man, woman, and child who read this book should know more of the philosophy of medicine than Allopathic physicians do, and be able to meet the arguments brought by them against Homeopathy, I propose to explain the philosophy of this Homeopathic law so that all will understand it.

It is founded upon a law of life—a vital principle. My hands are cold, and I plunge them in cold water or rub them in snow, and what is the result? In a few minutes they are glowing with warmth.—This is not a freak of nature. Nature has no freaks. Her laws are uniform and universal, and this is a little example of one of her laws. Take another example! My hands are hot, and I plunge them into hot water, and after a few minutes expose them to the air they become cool. Take other and varied examples: I burn my hand it is hot, red, and inflamed, and very painful. On Allopathic principles we should apply cold to remove this heat. And what would be the effect? Why, the heat and pain would be relieved for a short time, but the vital principle of reaction is aroused against it, and the hand soon becomes more hot, red and painful than before. Hence experience, without a knowledge of the law, has taught the profession that cold application to a burn, though a comfortable temporary palliative,

is a very bad curative. But adopt an opposite treatment, and apply a heating stimulant, as alcohol, or spirits of turpentine. The vital principle reacts against this also, and in a short time, the heat, pain and inflammation subside, a comfortable coolness follows and the burn is soon cured.

A restless patient is put to sleep on opium, but on the following night he is more restless and sleepless than before. We might give a thousand examples of a similar character.

This will enable us to understand two universal and most important and practical laws of the action of remedies which the community should understand, if physicians do not. Such an understanding will do away with an immense amount of all pervading and mischievous quackery.

1st Law. Every medicine produces two directly opposite effects in the order of time: the first, the primary and transient effect; the second, the secondary and more permanent one.

To illustrate this law by an example, a patient takes a cathartic or a laxative. Its first or primary effect is, to stimulate the intestines to unusual, unnatural activity; so much so that he has, during its action, a medicinal diarrhoea. But this effect is transient, lasting only a few hours. Then comes the secondary effect, which is exactly the opposite, viz.:—unusual and unnatural inactivity and torpor, producing constipation. Another illustration: opium or morphine is given to allay pain and procure rest and sleep. This purpose is answered by its primary effect; but this soon ceases, and then comes the opposite or secondary effect; that is, increased sensibility, restlessness, and sleeplessness, and this is increased with every dose. What is true of these two remedies is true of all others. Yet this is the strange principle on which all Allopathic prescriptions are made; that is, to get the primary effects of medicine, which, if good, are at best but very brief, and are soon followed by the opposite effect, which, of course, must be bad. Everybody is familiar with the fact that multitudes of persons, after treatment, are left with lasting ruinous medical diseases, after Allopathic treatment, though the medicines may have done them temporary good. If the public were thoroughly acquainted with this law, they would never tolerate another dose of Allopathic medicine for themselves or their families. If the physician should prescribe a laxative or cathartic to remove constipation, the better informed patient would say to him something like this:—"My dear sir, as I understand the laws of cure, your dose would give me

transient relief by its primary effect, but the secondary effect will be just the reverse and will be lasting, so that I shall get only temporary relief at the expense of a lasting aggravation of the very difficulty from which you propose to relieve me. I really cannot afford to pay such a price for so small a benefit." And the same reasoning applies equally to every Allopathic prescription for every disease.

2nd Law. But there is another law equally practical and equally important, viz. :—All medicines produce two exactly opposite effects according to quantity; that is, small and large doses produce precisely opposite effects. So far is it from being true, that if a small dose will do a little good, a large one will do more, the truth is, that if a small dose does good, a large one will certainly do mischief, for the effects of the two are just the opposite of each other. For example, a small dose of opium produces wakefulness and exhilaration, while a large dose produces stupor and sleep. Small doses of rhubarb, mercury, and other cathartics, allay irritability of the bowels and cure diarrhoea and dysentery; but the large doses, everybody knows, produces precisely opposite effects. Very small doses of ipecac and emetic tartar allay irritation of the stomach, and stop vomiting and cholera morbus; but large doses produce irritation and vomiting. The one is the disease-curing, the other the disease-producing effect. Guided by this law, the physician will so administer his medicines as to secure the disease-curing effect, and avoid the disease-producing effect. Patients well-informed will be wise enough to refuse a prescription made in violation of this law. But the Allopathic physician always aims to get the primary or disease-producing effect. He knows nothing of treating disease by any other method. A wise patient will say to a physician who prescribes for him a large dose of medicine, (and all Allopathic doses are large, though they may call them small,) "Sir, I consulted you for the purpose of being cured, and you offer me a drug in a dose that will make me sick. The law of cure, as I understand it, makes it no part of the business of a physician to produce disease, but his exclusive business to cure it. The time is past when the appropriate inscription on a physician's sign was a 'disease manufactory,' and the proper title of the profession, 'The Destructive Art of Healing.' I must insist on your treating me in harmony with the now well-known law of cure, or I must take the treatment into my own hands, or consult some one better informed."

We can now understand the reason of the law, "*like cures like.*"

We see a patient laboring under symptoms like those produced by large doses of belladonna. This, then, must be the appropriate remedy, because in small doses it produces symptoms exactly the opposite of those produced by large doses, and, of course, the opposite of those under which the patient labors, and establishes an opposite effect; that is, in other words, cures the disease. Is not this law of cure, then, founded in nature, and does it not commend itself to our reason and common sense? And when we see our remedies in small doses prescribed according to this law, perform such wonderful cures, is it not just what we ought to expect? We always know *why* we give any certain remedy, and know what the effects will be, for we have tried them all in large doses on the healthy, and understand their properties. How different is it with the Allopathic physician. Let us see how he learns to treat a disease. He takes up, for example, the study of fever with a view of preparing himself to treat it. He reads in his books that one physician recommends cold affusions, and another disagrees with him and thinks them dangerous. One advises wine, and another insists that the patient should have only cooling drinks. Many prescribe Peruvian bark or Quinine, and others object to these remedies as hurtful. Some recommend a free use of cathartics, and others warn the young physician against their use. Some recommend opiates, others think them dangerous. And so on to the end of the chapter, almost every remedy in the *Materia Medica* being recommended by some and repudiated by others. Thus furnished, the physician goes forth to take the lives of the public in his hand, at full liberty, under high medical authority, to employ just what remedies he pleases, and sadly puzzled to make a choice. During all his practice, he never has a glimpse of any law to guide him in his perilous work. The best reason he can give for prescribing any of his drugs is, that somebody thinks that he has found it useful, without knowing why, in cases that seem similar. It is an unmitigated system of guess work and life and death experiment upon the sick and suffering. How different it is with Homeopathy! When we see a patient with the symptoms of an ordinary fever, we give *Gelseminum*, because we have taken it ourselves, beforehand, while in health, and know that it produces just that train of symptoms, and therefore *know* that it will *cure* them, and we are not disappointed. In another form of fever we give *Tart.* for the same reason, and with the same result. We always know *why* we give a remedy, because we have a clear and unmistakable law to guide us.

We have constantly new diseases or old diseases putting on new

forms. We are prepared for them beforehand. Every Homeopathist knew years before cholera appeared in this country, that camphor, arsenicum and veratrum, would cure it, because these remedies had been proved on the healthy, and found to produce symptoms, *like* those of cholera. And when cholera appeared, we treated it with the most triumphant success in nearly all the important places in the United States. While Allopathic physicians were experimenting, and their patients dying; and they are still experimenting on this and all other diseases. Even now, after so many years of experimenting, they cannot save half the proportion of patients that Homeopathists saved the very first year of its appearance. It is strange that a man, with any feeling of humanity, should not be anxious to diffuse a knowledge of a system of medicine possessing so many advantages, and so full of blessings to the sick? I have no hesitation in assuring the public that any man or woman of ordinary sense, however little knowledge they may have of medicine, who will take into their family a case of medicine, and apply them in every case of disease that occurs in the family, or in the neighbourhood, according to the direction contained in this work, will on the whole, be more successful,—will cure a larger proportion of diseases and cure them quicker than any Allopathic physician in the country. He will sometimes meet with cases that are obscure and difficult, which he will not find described, and which none but a physician will understand. Such disease none but a physician should prescribe for. Finally, I feel certain that if the public mind of the provinces of British North America can become imbued with the doctrines of Homeopathy, and generally adopt it in practice, it will be the most effectual remedy for the now all-prevalent and destructive practice of drugging, bleeding &c., &c., and be a vast saving of life and health. Try it, and then decide on its merits. Try it I say! and thereby save your time, your money, and your health, and may be your life. Time is money; you have not the leisure in these busy times for the calomel, salts, and senna of our ancestors. Your function is altogether too rapid for such rust as this to come into it. None but gentlemen of fortune and consummate indolence have a right to these experiments. There is an anecdote which I have always found very prophetic on this score, of Earl Howe, I think; who feeling himself one day indisposed while in his cabin, and living as he did before the days of Hahnemann, incontinently took a black draught. He gave himself up to be useless for the next three days. Suddenly a strange sail hove in sight, perhaps

many strange sails, and rapidly came nearer. He was summoned on deck, saw a likelihood of work, ran straight to the side of the ship, exclaimed "this will never do," put his finger down his throat, and shot the black draught into the sea. This admiral is here a mythos of Canada and Allopathy. And looking from the hint of him, I know that, as the Canadas gets busier and busier, it will spew the old dog-trot system out of its mouth. The time has come; the industrial iron is becoming hotter and hotter; our duties increase with every morning that we rise from our beds; the enemy of inaction is in sight; and Neptune is waiting over the Canadian bulwarks for Old Physic; let him have it.

I never could participate in the fear that I have seen exhibited by some in this city of Old Physic. It would be impossible for me to harbor such fear without losing all feeling of manliness. Changes from a great demand for an article, to a small, take place gradually; there is always warning enough for the wise: and the result is most welcome and wholesome, inasmuch as the enterprise is created every time a new direction is given to skill, by the cessation of an old demand and the rising up of a new one. I do indeed believe that when Homeopathy comes to be universal, (and that day is not far distant), and the thousands become informed, and get all the good out of it that the best knowledge will admit, fewer doctors will be required, and those few will be rather physicians with insight, than men of routine, (for the mothers will have nearly all the routine); but then in the social expansion which goes along with this, how many new callings will come into being; what ready ways of making money there will be when once honest enterprise grows more freely in the human heart; and how little will a loss of function be regretted by vigorous men, when they see that function admirably performed by fathers and mothers in every house. There is something pusillanimous in the wail that is often heard from medical practitioners:—"Oh, dear, there is that shocking Mrs. Goodsoul, who is cutting the ground from under my feet with her ruinable little Homeopathic box and book." Why, my man, you have no spirit, you are on no ground of your own, or no such person could have interfered with you. Rely upon it, there is nothing less wholesome to the morality of a profession than to have a number of good-for-nothing idlers in its ranks, people that could be done without.

A word to the Homeopathic practitioners.

Gentlemen, let us revert again and again to the mysterious forces

which create both drugs and diseases; revert to the law which unites them into one, and by this union, frees the organisms from the presence of the inimical agent; admire the great unity of God's government, which regulates the treatment of disease by the same law that shapes the animalcules of Nature into forms of beauty, causes the activity of the mind to gravitate towards kindred subjects, leads the worm to its food, and preserves the matchless harmony of worlds.

Gentlemen, I feel that we are co-workers in a great cause—the cause of suffering man; it is not personal gain, it is the love of truth that should ever stimulate our hearts; we are commissioned to redeem our fellow-creatures from the suffering which disease and the cruel genius of barbarous systems of treatment have inflicted upon them. Banded together for this noble end, God will be with us; may He enlighten our path, and may the genius of love guide us to the temple of exalted and stainless manhood!

For my own part, I feel a deep interest in all that pertains to the good of mankind. And with this feeling in my heart, I can but desire to render, if possible, a service, by placing before the mass of the people, this beautiful science of the art of healing upon the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. There is a sacred precept, the purport of which is: "Let your light shine on the housetops, do not hide it under a bushel!" And this precept is emphatically applicable to this beautiful art of healing. To keep the light of medical truth shut out from the popular mind is to ignore the spirit of this good precept, and to totally disregard the signs of the times.

Old dogmatisms are fast flitting out of sight before the rising sun of truth, and we shall never again bow to the mystic conclave of bewigged and bepowdered pedants.

For one, I am determined to use my endeavors to cause the bright and humane star of Homeopathy to shine in the palaces of the rich and the great, and the cottages of the poor and the lowly. The day is fast approaching when that arrogant spirit of professionally associated learning, which assumes the monopoly of all that is truly known of medicine, and the privileges and right of making all changes and discoveries in medical art and science will pass into oblivion and be known only among the things that have been.

The day is near when the spirit which refuses to see and hear, and consider and treat respectfully all truth, by whatever man discovered—from whatever source it may proceed, will be condemned by all intelligent minds. What reflecting mind will not consider the spirit which makes a man a bond-slave to a system devised by man,

and whose prominent effect is to create more reverence for authority than for truth!

I condemn the spirit which sets learning above wisdom and common sense. I consider that I have a right to condemn the spirit which, in effect, binds men to a blind, unreasoning routine, and forbids their entrance into the field of intelligent, rational experiment. Or the spirit which makes medical heterodoxy a social crime, to be punished by social proscription.

I condemn the spirit which is the principal hindrance to the development of the noblest, most useful, and most important of all the arts. Well do I know what my opponents will say to all this, but I shall take no heed of their croaking about quackery, such croaking is only the silly twaddle of impotent fools in the place of argument.

LIST OF REMEDIES IN FULL FAMILY CASE.

Strength.	NAMES.		Strength.	Contraction.	
1	0	Aconitum nap.	tinct.	0	Acon.
2	3	Agaricus mus.	pellets,	3	Agar.
3	2	Ambra grisia,	"	2	Amb.
4	3	Ammonium carb.	trit.	3	Am. c.
5	3	Apis mellifica,	pel.	3	Apis.
6	3	Arum tryphyl.	trit.	3	Arum.
7	2	Arnica mont.	tinct.	2	Arn.
8	3	Arsenicum alb.	pel.	3	Ars.
9	3	Atropine.	"	3	Atrop.
10	2	Belladonna,	"	2	Bell.
11	3	Balsam copaiva,	"	3	Bals. cop.
12	3	Bryonia alba,	"	3	Bry.
13	0	Calendula,	tinct.	0	Calend.
14	3	Calcarea carb.	pel.	3	Calc.
15	3	Cantharides,	"	3	Canth.
16	3	Caulophyllin,	trit.	3	Caul.
17	3	Chamomilla,	pel.	3	Cham.
18	3	China,	"	3	China.
19	3	Cocculus,	"	3	Coc.
20	2	Colocynth.	"	2	Coloc.
21	3	Croton tiglium	"	3	Crot.
22	2	Dulcamara,	"	2	Dulc.
23	3	Ferrum met.	"	3	Fer.
24	0	Gelseminum,	tinct.	0	Gels.
25	6	Glanderine,	pel.	6	Gland.
26	3	Graphites,	"	3	Graph.
27	1	Hamamelis virginica,	tinct.	1	Ham.
28	3	Hepar sulphuris,	pel.	3	Hep.
29	1	Hydrastis Canadensis,	tinct.	1	Hydras.
30	3	Ignatia,	pel.	3	Ign.
31	2	Ipecacuanha,	"	2	Ipec.
32	3	Kali hydriodicum,	"	3	Kal. hyd.
33	3	Leptandrin,	trit.	3	Lept.
34	2	Lobelia inflata,	pel.	2	Lob.
35	3	Macrotin,	trit.	3	Mac.
36	3	Mercurius Corros.	pel.	3	Merc. cor.
37	3	Mercurius solub.	"	3	Merc. sol.
38	3	Nux vomica,	"	3	Nux.
39	2	Phosphorus,	"	2	Phos.
40	3	Phosphoric acid,	"	3	Phos. ac.
41	3	Podophyllin,	trit.	3	Pod.
42	2	Pulsatilla,	pel.	2	Puls.
43	2	Rhus tox.	"	2	Rhus.
44	3	Sepia,	"	3	Sep.
45	3	Santonine,	trit.	3	Sant.
46	3	Sulphur.	pel.	3	Sulph.
47	3	Sulphuric acid,	"	3	Sulph. ac.
48	3	Spongia,	"	3	Spong.
49	2	Tartar Stib.	trit.	2	Tart.
50	2	Veratrum alb.	pel.	2	Verat.

CASE OF 32 OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REMEDIES.

1 Aconitum.	9 Calendula.	17 Ipecu.	25 Podophyllin.
2 Ambra gris.	10 Caulophyllin.	18 Kali. Hyd.	26 Pulsatilla.
3 Ammon. Carb.	11 Chamomilla.	19 Leptandrin.	27 Rhus. tox.
4 Arnica.	12 Colocynth.	20 Macrotin.	28 Sulph.
5 Arsenicum.	13 Dulcamara.	21 Merc. Cor.	29 Sulphuric acid.
6 Atropine.	14 Gelseminum.	22 Merc. sol.	30 Spongia.
7 Belladonna.	15 Hamamelis.	23 Nux vom.	31 Tartar.
8 Bryonia.	16 Hydrastis.	24 Phosphorus.	32 Veratrum.

CASE OF REMEDIES NOT FOUND IN MOST DOMESTIC WORKS OR CASES.

1 Ambra.	5 Atropine.	9 Gelseminum.	13 Leptandrin.
2 Agaricus.	6 Bals. Cop.	10 Glanderine.	14 Macrotin.
3 Ammonium carb.	7 Calendula.	11 Hamamelis.	15 Podophyllin.
4 Arum.	8 Caulophyllin.	12 Hydrastis.	16 Santonine.

TRAVELLING CASES.

1 Arnica.	4 Colocynth.	7 Nux vom.	10 Veratrum.
2 Arsenicum.	5 Gelseminum.	8 Phosphorus.	
3 Belladonna.	6 Merc. cor.	9 Podophyllin.	

Prices:

50 Remedy Cases and Book.....	\$6 50
32 " " " "	5 00
16 " " " "	3 00
10 " " " "	2 00

The cases of 16 remedies contain those that are not usually found in domestic books.

N.B.—While taking the homeopathic remedies, the patient should abstain from all other remedies, or articles having medicinal properties, either in the form of drugs, herb drinks or diet, acids, especially vinegar, soda, saleratus, pepper, spice, cinnamon, cloves, &c., and when the habit is not incorrigible, from green tea, coffee and tobacco.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Dr. Utley, gives special attention to chronic and difficult diseases, including that numerous class requiring the use of electricity for a speedy and permanent cure. On receiving full and particular written descriptions of disease, with a fee of \$3.00 for the medicines, an opinion of the case, with a detailed prescription and necessary remedies will be returned. Cases from the country will have a critical examination and prescription, with necessary remedies, for from 1 to 3 dollars for ordinary cases: special diseases, 5 to \$10. Persons remaining in the city will be attended on reasonable terms. Though he cannot often leave his business in the city to attend patients at a distance, he may make consultation visits when required. Consultation and advice free to all.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to female diseases. Dr. Utley can furnish a great many references to cases of long standing, that were thought to be incurable, that he has treated with perfect success in the city of Montreal and its vicinity.

Office at his House No. 22. Radegonde Street, opposite the Hay-market, Beaver Hall, Montreal, C. E.

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PRACTICAL HOMEOPATHY

FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE

British North American Provinces.

FEVERS.

In a work like this it would be worse than useless to treat of fevers under the various and numerous names by which they are called in medical books. I shall regard all fevers as one disease, with a number of varieties, and give the treatment for the principle different forms it assumes.

The great majority of fevers in this country are bilious, or bilious remittent, because they give evidence of bilious disorder, or disordered action of the liver, and have a remission every twenty-four hours; that is, a period during which the fever is less. This usually occurs in the morning.

This form of fever, after some days or hours of languor, loss of appetite, and perhaps nausea, headache and feeling of fatigue, makes its attack by a chill more or less severe, pain in the head, back and limbs, restlessness, a feeling of weakness, bad taste of the mouth and coated tongue. Its course will depend on the treatment. Under the physicing and drugging treatment its course is generally prolonged for several weeks; often assuming at a late stage, a low, typhoid form, and is not unfrequently fatal.

After the chilly stage is over, which may be from one or two to six or eight hours, it is followed by a dry heat, continual headache, restlessness, loss of appetite, more or less thirst, and a general feeling of severe sickness. The tongue becomes more coated, with a dirty white or yellowish colour, the pulse is frequent, often from 100 to 120 in the minute. Towards morning, some remission comes on, and perhaps there is a slight moisture of the skin, the pains are less, and the patient sleeps more quietly. This is repeated from day to day. Sometimes the tongue is dry and of a browner colour in the middle. The edges and tips are sometimes red, and sometimes the whole surface of the tongue.

This form of fever, if well drugged according to the usual Allopathic practice, as I said, is usually prolonged for several weeks. If no *medicine* is given, if the patient entirely abstains from food and gratifies his thirst with water only, and if the surface is washed frequently whenever the skin is hot and dry, and the room kept well aired, the fever will generally be ended in from seven to nine days. But under good Homeopathic treatment, it is usually cured in a few hours, and when this fails in less than a week.

TREATMENT.

In the early or chilly stage, put a few drops of *Gels.* in a tumbler and add an equal number of spoonfuls of water, and give a spoonful every half hour till the chill ceases, and perspiration is produced or the pains and fever subside. Then stop it as long as the improvement continues. As soon as the symptoms begin to return, renew it. In a majority of cases the first dose stops the chill within 15 or 20 minutes. If the first dose does not produce the effect, increase it to 2, 3, or 5 drops, for there is a great difference in the quantity required by different persons. In many cases $\frac{1}{2}$ or a $\frac{1}{4}$ drop is sufficient. After a free perspiration is thus produced the pains subside and the patient goes to sleep, and when he awakes, is conscious that his fever "is broken up." It is important that this treatment should be adopted in the early stage of the attack. I have cured within the past 5 years, hundreds of cases of fever with this remedy alone, in a few hours. This is applicable to all fevers that come on with a chill and pains as above described, whether catarrhal, or from a sudden check of perspiration, bilious, typhoid, or rheumatic. When these symptoms are present, *Gels.* is the remedy. If the treatment is not commenced till a later period, it will often succeed, and should be tried as the first remedy, but there is much less certainty of success. But it need not be continued over one day if it is not obviously doing good. More fevers will be cured by this one remedy than by all the Allopathic drugging treatment in the world. Another form of fever comes on slowly and almost imperceptibly without pain and with only a feeling of languor or fatigue and aversion to any effort. The mind is dull and the tongue either merely coated or it is more or less red at the tips and edges, or it is dry and brownish through the middle. In these cases, if not soon relieved by *Gels.* give *Tart. Stib.* (4 grains in a gill of water,) in teaspoonful doses every three hours and continue it for some days. Under this there will generally be after the first 24 hours, a daily

abatement, and the fever will subside in a few days. If there is sleeplessness, delirium or headache, give, besides, a dose of *Bell.*, three times a day.

In fevers in which the bilious symptoms are most prominent, such as a yellow tongue, bitter taste, feeling of fullness or tenderness in the region of the liver, along the edges of the lower ribs on the right side, and pit of the stomach, costiveness, or bilious diarrhea, high colored urine, and feeling of nausea at the stomach, *Leptandrin* and *Podophyllin* are the remedies; one may be given alone, or both alternately three hours apart. Doses 2 or 3 grains dissolved in a gill of water, a teaspoonful.

If the fever has assumed a low, typhoid character, with delirium, great weakness, dry lips, which, with the teeth, are covered with a dark crust, twitching of the tendons and picking at the bed-clothes, give *Ars. and Bell.* or *Ars. and Hydrastis*, 3 hours apart.

Under this treatment, very few fevers will remain one week. In all severe fevers it is of great importance to have fresh air passing frequently over a patient's bed to carry off the effluvia that is constantly arising from the body. It has long been observed in hospitals, that patients with fevers did not do as well who were placed in a corner where a current of air could not pass over them. The whole surface should be sponged over several times a day with water, of a temperature to be agreeable to the feelings of the patient. Once a day there may be a little saleratus, or soda, or ley from ashes added to the water. During the continuance of the fever there should be total abstinence from food, except water-gruel, rice-water, barley-water, or similar things made very thin for a drink, and even these had better be omitted for several days and only water given. The linen and bed-clothes should be changed daily. The patient should be kept entirely quiet, undisturbed by noise, and especially by conversation, and the room should be cool and not disagreeably light. After recovery commences, if the bowels are costive, give a dose of *Nux Vomica* every night.

INTERMITTENT FEVER—AGUE—CHILL FEVER.

TREATMENT.

During the chill and the fever, give *Gels.* as above. During the intermission, if there is bilious derangement, such as coated tongue, impaired appetite, headache, and feeling of illness, give *Ipecac* and *Pod.* alternately every one or two hours; or *Ipecac* and *Nux Vomica* for a man, and *Ipecac* and *Puls.* for women and children. Within a

few days, by this treatment, the disordered state during the intermission will generally subside, and the patient will feel tolerably well except during the chill and fever. Then, if the chills and fever continue, give, during the intermission, *Arsenicum* every three or four hours. But few cases will continue many days under this treatment, unless complicated with other disorders. Many cases that have been treated for months with *Quinine*, will be cured by this simple course in a few days.

I am perfectly convinced that *Quinine* has done infinitely more mischief than the ague would have done if left entirely to itself. It undoubtedly stops the chill and the fever temporarily, but there are only two symptoms of a general disease added to it. Thousands have thus *cured* an ague a dozen times in the course of a season, which, after all, still remained, in an aggravated and more dangerous form than the first. If *Ars.* fails to cure it in a few days, give *China* in the same manner.

SCARLATINA—SCARLET FEVER.

This comes on with many of the symptoms of other fevers. After a short time, the pulse becomes very quick—often, in children, 120 to 140 in the minute. The skin is hotter than in any other disease. The scarlet eruption comes out over the body on the second day, but may be seen in thickly-scattered red spots or points over the tongue on the first day. The excess of fever often produces delirium. There is usually some soreness of the throat. This is the simplest form of the disease and the mildest.

TREATMENT.

Aconite and *Bell.* are the chief remedies, alternated every two or three hours. Whenever the skin is very hot and dry, it should be frequently bathed all over with water of a temperature to suit the feelings of the patient. This, if frequently done, in a remarkable degree diminishes the fever and quiets the nervous irritability. After a good bathing, the patient will frequently recover from delirium, become quiet and fall asleep, while the pulse falls from 10 to 20 in the minute. I have practiced this bathing in this disease, frequently with cold water, for the last five years. The fear that it will make the eruption "strike in," is totally without foundation. A chill should, of course, be avoided.

SCARLATINA—ANGINOSA.

This is a more severe form of the disease, in which soreness and swelling of the throat is a prominent symptom. The throat is

swollen inside and out. Swallowing is painful and difficult. If the inner surface of the throat is examined, it will be found red, inflamed, and often covered with a membrane, in patches of a dirty white, or ash, or yellowish color. The fever is high and the pulse quick. There is more prostration of strength than in the simple form, and more pains.

TREATMENT.

Aconite and *Bell.* are still the remedies in the early stage, alternated every hour. If ulcers appear in the throat, or it is much swollen, omit the *Acon.* and give *Bell.* and *Merc. Cor.* for men, or *Merc. Sol.* for women and children. If the throat remains ulcerated for some days, after the fever has somewhat subsided, omit these remedies and give *Hydrastis* (ten drops in a gill of water) in teaspoonful doses every two hours, and gargle the throat after each dose, with a wash of the same, 20 drops to a gill of water.

I have recently seen some beautiful effects from the use of *Hydrastis* in cases where the throat was badly ulcerated.

MALIGNANT SCARLATINA.

This is a more dangerous form of the disease. The prostration of strength is much greater, the pulse weak and quick, the throat dark red and ulcerated, there is an extremely bad fetid breath, the nostrils are often excoriated or raw with a fetid, acrid discharge, and there is a tendency to gangrene of the throat, and general sinking.

TREATMENT.

When the symptoms appear, give several doses of *Ammonium Carb.*, 3 grains in a gill of water, teaspoonful every hour. This will frequently change the dark threatening color of the throat, and other corresponding symptoms in a short time. Follow this with *Hydrastis* as above, for a gargle, and give *Ars.* every two or three hours. Most of the cases, even of malignant scarlet fever will be cured by this treatment.

I need not say how hopeless they are with the common treatment.

In the worst forms of the disease, with obstinate tendency to gangrene, if other remedies fail, *Glanderine* should be given every hour or two. It is said, on good authority, "In terrible cases of scarlatina, where the odor of the breath is putrid, and the mouth and throat are filled with tenacious mucus, while the swollen tonsils close the throat, this remedy alone, seems capable of rescuing the patient."

In all malignant and gangrenous ulcerations, it is a remedy of great power.

The treatment given for this disease in its malignant form, is equally applicable to the disease which has appeared in several parts of the United States, under the name of "black tongue," or malignant Erysipelas. For dropsy, that sometimes follows Scarlatina, *Ars.* every four hours.

MEASLES.

This comes on with languor, a coarse, harsh cough, watery eyes, and fever, with pains in the limbs, headache and chillness. The eruption appears about the fourth day, but before this it may be seen on the roof of the mouth and throat. The remedy from the first is *Gels.*, but in smaller doses than in fever—three drops in a tumbler half-full of water, a teaspoonful every one or two hours, till the fever subsides. If the cough should remain troublesome, *Bry.*, *Puls.*, or *Phos.*, every two or three hours. The fever accompanying the Measles cannot be at once "broken up," like other fevers, but can be greatly moderated during its course by *Gels.*, and the eruption under its use is often trifling. If there is troublesome dry cough, or nausea, or diarrhea, give *Ipecac.*

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease consists in a diffused, rather dark redness of the skin, with itching, burning fever; it appears in these forms, the simple, vesicular, and phlegmonous.

It often appears about the face and head, and is then a dangerous disease.

TREATMENT.

In the simple form, consisting of a simple diffused redness without great swelling, *Bell.* alone, or alternately with *Aconite*, is sufficient every two, three, or four hours. In the vesicular form, that is, when blisters rise on the inflamed skin, if it is on the face and head, *Bell.* and *Rhus.* If on other points, the same, or *Rhus.* and *Graph.* In phlegmonous form, that is, when the pain is deep-seated, and inflammation extends beyond the skin, into the parts beneath, with a good deal of swelling and severe pain, the two last remedies are good, but *Apis. mel.* is probably the most reliable remedy. It may be given alone, or alternated with *Bell.* or *Rhus.* every two or three hours.

RHEUMATISM.

I need not occupy space in describing this common disease, as every one recognizes it.

TREATMENT.

If it is attended with severe pain, redness and swelling and fever, especially if it comes on rather suddenly with chills, give *Gels.* By keeping up a perspiration with this for a short time, the disease will frequently be terminated. If not, give *Acon. and Bell.* alternately every two or three hours; when inflammation has become somewhat diminished, give *Mac.*, two grains every two or three hours, and continue it as long as it is obviously doing good, or *Bry. and Puls.* one hour apart.

If there is profuse perspiration which does not relieve, but only weakens the patient, as sometimes occurs, in this disease, give *Merc. cor.* for men, or *Merc. sol.* for women and children, every two or three hours till this state is corrected.

This treatment will cure a majority of cases quicker than they are usually cured, but there are chronic and complicated cases of Rheumatism, which require skill and experience. If the disease has been of long standing, electricity becomes indispensable to accomplish a cure.

NEURALGIA.—PAIN OF A NERVE.

The locality of this disease is various, and wherever located is very distressing. One side of the face or head is a very common location. It occurs most frequently in feeble and nervous females.

TREATMENT.

A majority of the cases will be promptly relieved by *Gels.*, but it sometimes requires to be given in pretty large doses, repeated every half hour till the pain is relieved. *Acon.* in drop doses of tincture, and a wash of equal parts of the same and water, applied over the painful nerve is often equally effectual, but if any feeling of numbness is produced, it should at once be stopped.

The disease usually consists of paroxysms with intervals of ease. During the intervals, give *Ars.* every two or three hours.

If connected with disordered menstruation or other female difficulties, *Mac. Puls. and Sep.* during the intervals, only one at a time every two or three hours.

INFLAMMATIONS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONGUE.

This is not a very common disease, and one that requires very prompt attention. The end of the tongue first becomes red and swollen, and in a few hours the whole tongue becomes swollen to such an extent that it protrudes from the mouth.

TREATMENT.

Merc. every two hours till improvement is obvious, then less and less frequently. If there is much fever, give *Acon.* between the doses of *Merc.*

When inflammation of the mouth and tongue, with ulceration of the gums is produced by *Mercury*, as is often the case in the old practice, give *Hydrastis* and wash the mouth with the same before each dose, with an occasional dose of *Hepar*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, OR SORE THROAT FROM A COLD.

In the first stage of this disease, a few doses of *Gels.* will often effect a cure. If not, *Arum.* every two hours. If the throat becomes ulcerated, a gargle of *Hydrastis* frequently, as in scarlet fever.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS—QUINZY.

In this disease, the tonsils or glands in the throat on one or both sides, are inflamed, red, sore and painful. The pain often extends to the ears. It is produced by cold.

TREATMENT.

As in all inflammatory attacks, *Gels.* will often "break up" the disease in a few hours. But if this fails, give *Acon.* and *Bell.* while there is much fever. If there is but little fever, *Bell.* and *Merc.* If not soon improved, *Arum.* or *Apis.*, or both alternately. In those subject to attacks of Quinzy, it will usually be avoided by washing the neck every morning with cold water and rubbing it well, and gargle the throat with the same.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH—GASTRITIS.

This is distinguished by the pain of the stomach, usually with a burning sensation internally and tenderness to the pressure, vomiting, especially when any food or drink is taken, a feeling of great prostration, thirst, and often cold extremities. The tips and edges of the tongue are red—sometimes the whole tongue.

TREATMENT.

First give one or two doses of *Acon.*, not more than six pellets in a gill of water, a teaspoonful every two hours.

If it is connected with indigestion of improper food, *Nux.* alternated with *Ars.*

If the patient becomes greatly reduced, and the extremities are cold, give *Ars.* and *Verat.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS—ENTRITIS.

By this, we mean inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coat of the bowels. It usually comes on like other inflammatory diseases,

with a chill. This is accompanied or followed by pain over some part, or the whole of the abdomen, which is short and severe, often burning. The abdomen becomes sensitive and painful to the pressure, and is more or less enlarged or swollen. A full breath is painful. There is often vomiting, the face is pale and looks anxious and suffering. The breathing is short and quick, and the pulse quick and small—it is a dangerous disease, and may terminate fatally in two or three days.

TREATMENT.

During the early stage, give *Gels.* as in fever, and keep a perspiration for some time, till the pain and fever abate. But if this fails of giving some relief after a few hours, give *Acon. and Bell.* alternately every two or three hours till the violence of the disease abates; afterwards *Bell. and Merc.* every three or four hours. After the patient is fairly recovering, if there is constipation, give *Nux* at bedtime. Throughout the disease, cloths wrung out of hot water, laid on the bowels, and copious hot water injections greatly aid the cure.

DIARRHEA.

Under this head I do not include the disease in children under two years old.

In ordinary cases, if it is produced by improper food, *Nux* and *Ipecac* for men, and *Puls. and Ipecac* for women. A dose after each evacuation will be all that will be necessary.

If the discharges are copious and watery, *Ars.* If not soon improved, *Ars. and Verat.*, or *Phos. acid.*

If the evacuations are bilious, yellow, green, or dark, *Merc.* or *Pod.*, or both alternately.

If they contain undigested food, *Ars.*, or *China*, or *Phos. acid.*, a dose, in all cases, after each evacuation.

If the disease is at all bad, the patient should remain quiet in bed, and abstain from food till cured.

If the disease has been of long standing, *Sulph.* may sometimes be necessary. But generally it will be cured by *Ars.* or *Pod.* and *Lep.* alternately.

I know of one case that had been of two years' standing, contracted in Panama, cured with a small vial of *Ars.* The patient had, within two years, paid \$500 to Allopathic physicians without receiving any benefit. When the disease has continued for a long time, and the bowels much weakened, *Hydrastis* is a very effectual remedy.

DYSENTERY.

This consists in inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower portion of the bowels, and is distinguished by slimy and bloody evacuations, with pain and tenesmus, or straining without discharging any of the contents of the bowels.

TREATMENT.

The principal remedy is *Merc.* after each evacuation; if pain extends over the bowels or griping, give *Coloc.* alternately with *Merc.*

When this griping is alleviated, if there is no natural evacuation—only bloody mucus, or if there are passages of little hard ball, give *Merc. and Nux.* If the disease has become established, do not be in a hurry to change this treatment, for it may require some days to effect a change.

If nausea, or vomiting occurs, give *Ipecac* with the *Merc.*, or if there is much thirst with nausea, *Ars.* till the sickness subsides.

An injection of warm water several times a day, does a great deal of good. If, after a time, the evacuations are somewhat bilious, yellow, brown, or dark, give *Pod.* or *China.*

In dysentery of long standing, *Pod. and Lep.* alternately, are effectual remedies.

SEA-SICKNESS.

TREATMENT.

A dose of *Nux* taken half an hour before going on board will frequently prevent this for some time. When it is felt, *Nux, Ipecac, Ars., Puls., and Mac.* are very effectual remedies. One agrees better with some persons, and another with others. Armed with these remedies, none need suffer much from sea-sickness. In obstinate cases, *Petroleum and Silicia* are sometimes necessary. I have frequently been the recipient of very warm acknowledgments for the comforts conferred by these remedies.

COLIC—STOMACH-ACHE.

TREATMENT.

If this arises from indigestion or improper food, *Nux,* or *Puls.* If from cold drinks, ice-cream, &c., *Ars.* In bilious colic, with violent pain coming on in paroxysms, with disposition to bend forward, *Coloc.* in pretty large doses is a most prompt remedy, often curing the most violent colic almost instantaneously. If necessary it may be repeated in a few minutes.

If there is great restlessness and bilious vomiting or diarrhea, *Cham.* or *Pod.* In flatulent colic, or colic from wind, *Coloc. Cocculus,* or *Cham.*

WORMS AND WORM DISEASES.

TREATMENT.

Santonine, one grain not to be repeated under two days. If this produces no effect, give two grains, then three grains or more; this is usually the only remedy needed and does no mischief, and is more effectual than all the pink and senna, calomel, &c. of the shops. But what are believed to be worm symptoms are often the result of indigestion and improper food, and are cured by *Nux*, *Ipecac*, and *Pod*.

TAPE-WORM.

TREATMENT.

Drink freely of an infusion of pumpkin seeds bruised—Pumpkin-seed tea. There is abundant testimony of the efficacy of this simple remedy in expelling tape-worm.

PILES—HEMORRHOIDS.

This disease consists in enlarged veins filled with blood, either within the bowels, or just outside of the opening, or both. The tumors thus formed often become very painful, inflamed and tender.

TREATMENT.

If the tumors are external and very painful, and sore, apply a soft piece of linen, saturated with pure strained honey to the protrusion. In the mean time, give *Aconite* and *Bell.* every half hour alternately. Continue this internal and external treatment till the violent pain and soreness abates.

The tumors should not be permitted to remain protruded externally, as it will give rise to great suffering and pain, and other mischief. They should be oiled, and by careful pressure, returned entirely within the bowels, and secured there by a compress and bandage.

As constipation always increases the difficulty, the bowels must be kept in a healthy state. This is to be done by a regulated diet, brown bread, fruits, &c., and avoiding all stimulating drinks and high-seasoned food, and by appropriate medicines. *Nux* at night and *Pod.* in the morning, will generally remove the constipation and the tendency to the piles. If not, *Nux* one night and *Sulph.* next, continued for some time. I have cured cases of twenty years' standing by this course. In bleeding piles, if the bleeding is profuse take *Phos.*, and if not relieved in a few hours, *Hamamelis.* one drop every hour, and if necessary injections of a gill of water and ten drops of the same. Avoid physic in this disease. If necessary, it is infinitely better to use an occasional injection of water; *Lept.* is

another excellent remedy in this disease, twice a day or alternately with *Apis*. Those who are subject to this disease should always sit upon hard seats.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

This is characterised by an attack of vomiting and diarrhea of bilious matters, with pain and cramp of the stomach and bowels. It is very distressing, and may be dangerous, but is very quickly cured by Homeopathic treatment.

TREATMENT.

Ipecac alone, repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, is generally very quickly effectual. If the pain of the stomach and bowels is considerable, *Coloc.* may be alternated with *Ipecac*. This relieves the pain, while *Ipecac* stops the vomiting. If the patient has become much weakened and the above treatment does not promptly relieve, give *Ars.*, and if the diarrhea is at all obstinate, *Ars.* and *Verat.* alternately.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

In the commencement of the attack, a few doses of camphor, in doses of a drop will often arrest it. If it does not, if vomiting is the most prominent symptom, *Ipecac* every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes is often effectual.

But if there are copious rice-water evacuations of the bowels, and vomiting of the same, with thirst and prostration, the chief reliance is to be placed upon *Ars.* and *Verat.*, alternately every fifteen or twenty minutes. These are the only remedies generally required.

Thousands have been cured by these remedies among the peasantry of Europe, while from half to two-thirds of all the cases were fatal under Allopathic treatment. It has everywhere been wonderfully successful, wherever it has been tried. Should cholera again visit Montreal, as it has in years past, all should be prepared with the remedies, and be familiar with the directions for their use. Oh! that I could, for the sake of humanity, impress upon the minds of all, these truths, both physician and lay.

JAUNDICE.

This disease is strongly marked by yellowness of the skin and eyes, with languor, weakness, loss of appetite, coated tongue, and often headache. The urine is high-colored, and makes a yellow stain on the linen, and the evacuations from the bowels are a light clay color.

TREATMENT.

The remedies are *Leptandrin*, *Merc.*, *China*, *Pod.* and *Nux.*

Either of these may be taken separately, or any two of them alternately every three to six hours, till an improvement commences, (which will seldom exceed a few days) then less frequently. By these remedies the disease is cured vastly quicker, and the system is left in a better condition than under the old mercurial treatment. This is a disordered state of the liver, which may be inflamed, for which see

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER—HEPATITES.

This is known by a pain just under the edges of the lower ribs of the right side, and the pit of the stomach, with sensitiveness to pressure. There is often a feeling of fullness in this region, pain on taking a deep breath, and a sympathetic pain in the right shoulder. If it proceeds very far, there is obvious enlargement of the liver, producing a visible fullness in the region, constant dull or sharp pain, and a good deal of fever. There is a loss of appetite, perhaps nausea and bilious vomiting; the bowels are costive or there is looseness with discharges of unnatural color from unhealthy bile. The skin and eyes are often somewhat tinged with yellow. There is often dry, hacking cough. It frequently comes on with a chill.

TREATMENT.

In the early stage *Gels.* is the most likely to "break up" the disease by copious perspiration. This remedy has the advantage of acting quickly, so that if it fails at all, as it seldom does, not much time is lost. Two or three doses will determine whether the expected effort is to be realized, the dose to be repeated every half hour. If it produces perspiration, or abates the fever and pain, it should be continued as long as it does good. If it fails, *Acon. and Bell.* may be given every two hours till the acuteness of the disease has abated. If some soreness and pain remain, the remedies are *Bell., Merc., Nux., China and Pod.*

Bell. is preferable if there is restlessness, fullness, or pain of the head, fullness at the pit of the stomach, difficult breathing, thirst, or dizziness.

Merc. if there is yellowness of the skin, bitter taste in the mouth, and a tendency to chilliness.

Pod. for the same symptoms, and irregular loose state of the bowels, or nausea.

Nux. if there is a considerable tenderness of the liver, thirst, red urine, and constipation.

China applies to almost all the above symptoms, especially if there is a considerable weakness.

Either of these remedies may be given every three or four hours.

BILIOUSNESS.

This is not a professional term, but one which most persons understand. It is like Jaundice, an affection of the liver and pretty closely related to it. One feels languid, dull, sleepy, especially after dinner: gets tired easily, appetite gets impaired; often there is a dull headache, and a tendency to constipation, and the complexion loses its freshness and becomes of a dull, dirty appearance. People generally understand that these are bilious symptoms. They are not unfrequently the precursor of a bilious fever or jaundice.

People having these symptoms generally suppose they need a "cleaning out," and accordingly take bilious pills or some other physic, which often results in a "fit of sickness." I think I can point out what all who try it will find "a more excellent way."

TREATMENT.

Pod. is generally the necessary remedy. A single dose will often remove all these unpleasant feelings in a few hours. If not, continue it three times a day in two-grain doses. If there is a tendency to chilliness, or an inactive state of the bowels, after a day, take *Nux* at night and *Pod.* in the morning. This course, for a short time, will save a fit of sickness and a doctor's bill.

DYSPEPSIA—INDIGESTION.

The symptoms of dyspepsia are numerous. Feeling of a load in the stomach after a meal, sour eructations, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, throwing up of the food, dullness and pain of the head, low spirits, nervous symptoms, &c.

TREATMENT.

For present relief from the effects of too hearty a meal, *Nux* or *Puls.* every hour till relieved. For permanent effect, if there is constipation with the other symptoms, *Nux* before each meal, for women *Puls.*

In ordinary cases, either *Nux*, *Puls.*, *Phos.* or *Pod.* before each meal will be appropriate. For heartburn, *Nux* and *Pod.* alone, or in alternation, with *Phos.* A regulated diet, the avoidance of stimulating drinks and tonics, &c., by all means avoid highly-seasoned food and physic.

You need never expect to be cured by drugging. In chronic

cases, when the stomach has become very much weakened, the use of electricity will often expedite the cure in the most charming manner, and save months of treatment, or an entire failure.

Those of sedentary habits, must abandon confinement and take free exercise in the open air daily.

Daily bathing with cool water, rubbing the surface well, especially over the stomach and bowels, is of great service.

COLD IN THE HEAD—CORYZA AND COLD AFFECTING THE BRONCHIE—BRONCHITIS—BRONCHIAL CATARRH—COLD ON THE LUNGS.

TREATMENT.

If a cold affecting any of these parts comes on with a chill, or with soreness or rawness of the throat, wind-pipe or bronchiæ, extending into the chest, or fever, *Gels.* is the prompt and sovereign remedy. A single dose of it will often "break up" the violence of the disease, remove the inflammation and soreness, and leave only a mild loose cough, which will only require a few doses of *Bry.* or *Puls.* The patient with a cold at all severe, should go to bed and keep quiet and warm till better. Medicine produces a vastly better effect when the patient is in bed and in a quiet and passive state, than when he is moving about. If a cold is confined to the head, with stoppage of the nose, *Nux* is the remedy every two or three hours till relieved.

If there is profuse, watery or acrid discharge from the nose, *Kali Hyd.* is perhaps the best remedy, but *Ars.*, and *Merc.* are effectual. If there is a rough, raw, sore feeling of the throat or chest, with tightness, oppressed breathing and painful cough, *Gels.* is the remedy, till these symptoms subside. *Kali hyd.* and *Phos.* are good remedies. When only loose, painless cough remains, *Bry.*, *Mac.* or *Puls.* will soon complete the cure. Abstain from food as in fever till the cold is relieved.

INFLUENZA

Is only an aggravated form of the above disease, prevailing periodically and epidemically.

TREATMENT.

Similar to the above.—*Gels.* is the first remedy. If the symptoms are severe, *Ars.* and *Merc.* In the worst and alarming form *Gland-erine* is the most reliable remedy, every 2 hours till there is some abatement, then less frequently;

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS—PNEUMONIA.

This is distinguished from the preceeding affection of the bronchiæ by the following symptoms.

It usually comes on with a chill, followed by high fever, a full, strong, quick pulse, short, difficult breathing, a *dull* pain in one side of the chest, generally the right, which prevents a full breath, white coated tongue, and red cheeks. The pain in the side is sometimes changeable in its location for some hours before it settles into one fixed place. There is cough from the first. The expectoration is, at first, white and viscid, or sticky and tough; at a later period it is reddish or brick-colored. If there was doubt before, as to the nature of the disease, there need be no longer after this reddish expectoration appears, for this is a sure sign of inflammation on the lungs.

TREATMENT.

In the first stage of the disease, as in most other inflammatory diseases, *Gels.* is capable of breaking up the disease in the first 24 hours by producing free perspiration. Repeat it as occasion requires till the fever and pain abate. If cough remains, with or without a little pain on taking a full breath, give *Phos.* or *Bry.* every 2 or 3 hours.

Aconite and *Phos.* have been hitherto relided upon in the accute stage, and they are very effectual remedies—seldom failing to cure Pneumonia in 3 or 4 days, but *Gels.* is much more prompt and effectual if given at an early stage.

If the disease has been neglected during the early stage and has become established, it is of course, not so quickly cured, but even then, instead of continuing three weeks and being fatal in a large proportion of cases, as under the old treatment, it will generally be cured, by following the course here prescribed, in less than a week, and never prove fatal unless in a very diseased or dilapidated constitution. When the disease is thus advanced, before the treatment is commenced, give *Gels.* as above. If it produces relief of the fever and pain by sweating or otherwise, continue it as long as improvement goes on. If it fails of producing a good effect after 5 or 6 doses, stop it and give *Acon.* and *Phos.* two hours apart, till there is an obvious improvement observed. If it fails to produce a good effect after 5 or 6 doses stop it and give *Acon.* and *Phos.*, two hours apart, till there is an obvious improvement, then less frequently till the pain and fever have pretty much subsided. If some pain on taking a deep breath remains, then give *Bry.* every 3 or 4 hours for a day or two.

If any difficulty remains, then give *Sulph.* three times a day.

But in all cases continue the remedy given as long as the patient improve under it.

In every stage a wet cloth, moderately cool, over the chest well covered with a flannel to avoid any chilliness, aids the cure.

In some cases the cough remains dry an unusual length of time after the attack with very little expectoration, with great oppression of the chest and difficult breathing. In this case *Tart. Stib.* is the best remedy to bring on expectoration or loosen the cough, every hour or two till relieved.

PLEURISY.

This consists of inflammation of the pleura or covering membrane of the lungs.

It has many of the general symptoms of Pneumonia, but the pain in the side is sharp, acute, stitching, instead of dull; it is impossible to take a full breath on account of this sharp pain. The pulse is sharper and smaller—there is less expectoration, and it is not bloody unless it be some small *streaks* of blood. Not unfrequently the two diseases are combined, constituting what is called Pleuro-pneumonia. The treatment same as Pneumonia.

BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS.

TREATMENT.

If there is much fever, *Acon.* every hour till moderated, then *Ham.*, one drop every hour, or half hour, or even one-fourth hour according to the urgency. If there is sore, bruised feeling in the chest, *Arn.* is an appropriate remedy. If there is much weakness, with irritation of the lungs, *Phos. acid.*

ASTHMA.

Confirmed asthma is a difficult disease to cure. The principle remedies are *Ars. and Ipecac.* Either of these may be given, during paroxysms every hour till relieved. In nervous or hysterical women, *Acon.*, *Bell.*, or *Ambra*, sometimes promptly relieved by sufficient doses of *Lobelia* to produce nausea. *Gels.* sometimes affords prompt relief, especially if brought on by a cold. But the change of climate or locality effects the greatest number of cures. Many persons afflicted with it at the East are permanently relieved on removing to the West. Horses affected with Heaves, a similar disease, so as to be rendered useless at the East, are often entirely cured on being taken upon the Western prairies. This is one of the diseases that is often promptly relieved and eventually cured by electricity. Per-

sons who have not been able to lie down for weeks, are sometimes able to do so from a single application.

COUGH.

This sometimes exists without obvious inflammation. If not of a consumptive character, *Bry.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Balsam Cop.*, or *Arum* may be taken two or three times a day. Hoarseness without fever will be removed by *Arum*, *Spongia*, *Hepar.*, *Phos.*, or *Kali hyd.*

DIPHTHERIA.

I look upon diphtheria as an epidemic disease (*Sui generis.*) much resembling scarlatina, and the worst form of croup first described by Bretonneau, of Tours, in 1820, and called diphtheretic, from which the present epidemic derives its name. I do not say that diphtheria is croup and scarlatina combined, but rather a new disease which seems to comprehend the worst features of the two, and assimilates in its leading characteristics.

Diphtheria has been compared with cholera, typhus, influenza, scarlatina, &c., and I think not inaptly. In all these severe epidemics, we find one common and essential fact, and that is, a general deprivation of the whole blood-mass to a greater or less extent, and in proportion to the degree of this toxæmia is the fatality of each epidemic. No other analogy seems to exist between any of the above-mentioned epidemics, scarlatina and diphtheria excepted.

Dr. Madden, of London, states that there are five types of diphtheria, which he describes as follows:—

1st. Common catarrhal angina, differing from the usual sore throat, by the great number of elevated papillæ, like the large flat papillæ, on the roots of the tongue, and occupying the arches of the palate, the velum, and the posterior walls of the pharynx.

These papillæ show no tendency to ulcerate, or become covered with any exudation; they gradually disappear, together with the sore throat.

2nd. Acute tonsillitis, with an unusual amount of swelling of the glands, the enlargement being quite as perceptible externally as internally, the mucous surface of the tonsils being deep red, and rapidly passing into ulceration. If, however, the ulcers appear early, are clean from the first, and are not surrounded with a dark, fiery red line, the cases prove easily manageable, and run their course in two or three days.

3rd. Cases commencing much like the last, but the ulcerated surface speedily covered with a whitish curdy coating, very similar to

the curdy pus of a scrofulous gland. Great variation in the degree of constitutional disturbance, some patients being scarcely ill at all, others suffering more or less with fear and delirium, and others again evincing great depression. All these varieties terminated favorably.

4th. The whole soft palate very much swollen, and pale red, while the mucous surface is smooth and glazed, the tongue thickly furred, deglutition very difficult, marked adynamic fever. These cases are slow, and for some days resist treatment, but ultimately recover.

5th. True diphtheria, characterized by its peculiar wash, leather-like exudation, fetid exhalation from the mouth and nostrils, more or less phagedenic ulceration of the tongue, gums, and fauces, with profound general adynamia, often from the very outset.

Such are the general characteristics of true diphtheria, but in many cases these distinctions are not so exactly marked, one variety running into another, and symptoms sometimes occurring, not comprehended under any of them.

The Homeopathic remedies for this disease are, *Aconite*, *Bell.*, *Protiodide of Mercury*, *Baryta Carbonacea*, *Nux Vom.*, *Lachesis*, *Ignatia*, *Bromine*, *Binioidide of Mercury*, *Kali bichromas*, *Mercurius corrosivus*, *Causticum*, *Arsenicum*, &c.

But I would advise all who can, to call in a Homeopathic physician as soon as the symptoms of this disease declare themselves, and not depend upon their own judgment. And never under any circumstances whatever allow any physician to burn the throat with caustic or anything else. It is a barbarous practice, and should not be tolerated in this, or any other community. I know how this sounds, but I can prove that I am warranted in saying what I have said, and I repeat it; it is a savage, barbarous practice to cauterize the throat, particularly in diphtheria.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS—NEPHRITIS.

This usually comes on, like most inflammatory diseases, with a chill, accompanied or followed by pain in the back, not in the spine, but on one or both sides of it, that is, in the location of the Kidneys, tenderness on pressure in this region, fever, nausea, often vomiting, the urine scanty and high colored, often bloody—the bowels constipated. The pain often extends down to the groin and neck of the bladder.

TREATMENT.

Gels, as in other inflammatory diseases, in the early stage, is the remedy, continued as long as it gives relief. This, if commenced early, will "break it up" by perspiration.

If this has been neglected, or the disease has continued for some time, and *Gels.* fails of producing the desired effect, and the pain shoots from the Kidneys down to the bladder, and there is colicky pain, give *Bell.* every hour or two.

If there are shooting, tearing or cutting pains, with very scanty urine, which is passed with pain, *Canth.* every 2 or 3 hours. In general these two remedies may be given to advantage, alternately.

During the treatment, the bowels should be freely moved by copious injections of water, and make a free use of warm hip-baths, that is, sitting in a tub of quite warm water, deep enough to come up over the hips.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER—CYSTITIS.

This comes on with the same general symptoms as the last disease, with pain in the bladder, constant desire to pass urine, which is very scanty at each discharge, often bloody, and passed with terrible pain often with nausea and vomiting. There is a feeling of weight in the region of the bladder, and tenderness to pressure.

TREATMENT.

The treatment is nearly the same as that of Nephritis. If not soon relieved by *Gels.* in the first stage, give *Acon.* every hour till the fever is somewhat abated, and the most distressing symptoms somewhat moderated, the *Canth.* every 2 or 3 hours. The baths and injections, as in Nephritis, are still useful here.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

This disease is characterized by pain of the head, rolling the head from side to side, dilated or contracted pupils, throbbing of the arteries of the neck and temples, delirium, drowsiness or stupor. There is fever with quick pulse. It is very apt to end in convulsions when fatal.

TREATMENT.

The chief remedies are *Acon.* and *Bell.*, giving the two first alternately, every two hours till the fever and other symptoms are somewhat abated; then *Bell.* and *Bry.* every two hours. Persevere in this treatment, even though the improvement may not be very perceptible. Do not irritate or torment the patient with blisters, mustard plasters, or any other irritating applications. Shut out all strong light, avoid all noise, and especially conversation within hearing of the patient, (the hearing of the patient in this disease is very acute); keep the room well ventilated, and of comfortably cool tem-

perature, and disturb and excite the patient as little as possible. Do not apply cold applications to the head. I have been entirely satisfied for years, that vastly more mischief than good is done by cold applications in this disease. Cloths wet in *hot* water may be now and then applied for a short time only, with benefit; keep the bowels free by injections of water, and keep the feet warm. Sponge over the surface of the body with warm water, if the patient is hot and restless.

HEAD-ACHE.

Head-ache arises from a great variety of causes and is attended by variety of complications and constitutional conditions, that is very difficult to prescribe for, except for individual cases.

1st. It is often produced by indigestion or disordered stomach. This often goes under the name of sick head-ache.

TREATMENT.

Nux. will often promptly cure such cases if taken in time, or when the symptoms are first felt. *Pod.* and *Ipecac.* are often equally good, and for women, *Puls.* The same may be said of *Mac.*, for women. *Nux.* at night and *Pod.* in the morning will often prevent it in those subject to it.

2nd. It often occurs in females as an essentially nervous disease and is generally called nervous head-ache. In these cases *Mac.*, *Puls.*, and *Sepia* are very often efficient remedies, and when relieved, an occasional dose of one or the other of these will prevent its recurrence.

If connected with female weakness or accompanying monthly disorders, the last three remedies are specially applicable.

If connected with a hysterical state, *Mac.* or *Cocculus*. If produced by grief, *Ignatia*. Either may be taken every hour or two till relief is obtained. A dose of *Mac.*, *Sep.* or *Puls.* daily, will often do much to prevent these attacks. But a remedy of extraordinary power, and which will cure a large proportion of what are called nervous and sick head-aches than, perhaps, any other, is *Atropine*. I have cured, with it, a great many cases of long standing, that have resisted all other treatment, some of 15 or 20 year's standing. It is most applicable to those cases that are not caused by a disordered stomach or other like derangements, but depends on a disordered condition of the nervous system itself—to cases that come on rather suddenly and are very apt to be acute and severe. It may be taken every 10 or 15 minutes till an effect is produced, increasing the dose if necessary.

As soon as an effect is felt, suspend it till the effect ceases, or while improvement continues. If an over dose increases the pain, stop it altogether. When the temporary aggravation ceases it will be followed by improvement.

This will cure the great majority of habitual nervous head-aches which have resisted all other treatment. Those cases that come on with dizziness, as the first symptom, will be almost uniformly cured in this early stage by *Nux.*

In many cases of obstinate head-aches, which resist all remedies, electricity properly applied is a most important remedy, but it must be applied by one that understands the human system, or it may do mischief rather than good.

I have effected many permanent cures of extremely obstinate cases by this means.

I have not given direction for using this powerful agent, because I have long been convinced, from many examples, that it cannot be profitably or even safely used by the public, at least without some experience or special instructions. Nor is it a safe agent in Allopathic hands. It is a most beautiful and benevolent remedy in Homeopathic hands, used upon the Homeopathic principle, and in corresponding doses. I have never known of its use in Allopathic hands, when it was not like all other powerful remedies, in the same hands, as often productive of injury as benefit, and sometimes very serious injury.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES—OPHTHALMA.

TREATMENT.

If this is acute, with deep redness, and severe pain, give *Acon.* and *Bell.*, alternately, every two or three hours, till the pain is abated, and as long as it does good. At the same time, drop into the eyes, and apply over them, every 2 or 3 hours, a wash of 10 drops *Acon. tincture* to a gill of soft water, applied as hot as can be borne. All applications to inflamed eyes, as well as to all other inflamed parts, should be warm or hot. Cold applications, though they may give momentary relief, as in burns, produce permanent reaction in the opposite direction, and do great mischief. After the violence of the disease is abated, if there is a sore or bruised feeling of the lids when touched, with sticking together at night, give *Hepar. Sul.* every 4 to 6 hours. If the lids itch badly, with burning, *Nux.* in the same way.

In old and obstinate cases, *Ars.* and *Sulph.* are the remedies, only one at a time, 3 times a day; or, if the lids are thickened or ulcerated, *Merc.* in the same way. After the pain is abated, if redness and

fullness remain, apply *Ham.*, a teaspoonful to half a pint of water.

STY.

Puls. or *Hepar.*, or what is generally more certain, *Apis Mel.*, three times a day. Not unfrequently one or two doses will cure a sty when taken early.

CORNS.

Shave them close and apply a little patch of cloth, on which is placed one drop of the gum from the white pine. Let it remain until it comes off of itself, when the corn will have generally disappeared; if not, apply it again. This is a sovereign remedy.

CHILBLAINS.

Arn. tincture, a teaspoonful to a gill of water, applied hot, affords temporary relief, but internal remedies are necessary. Of these, the most useful in ordinary cases are, *Agaricus*, and if the parts become bluish red color, *Bell.* If there is troublesome itching, *Nux.* and if a few doses does not relieve, *Sulph.*

If the parts are very painful, *Phos.* Any of these may be given every three or four hours till an improvement begins.

STING OF INSECTS, BEES, WASPS, &C.

Ledum taken internally and applied externally is a very effectual remedy for these stings, as well as the bite of mosquitoes, flies, &c., allaying the itching and pain in a few minutes.

A fresh onion applied to the part is a quick and effectual remedy. If applied immediately, it relieves in a few minutes. If later, it of course takes longer. A fresh piece should be applied every ten or fifteen minutes.

Am. Carb. applied to the part and taken internally often produces the same result. Perhaps the onion is effectual from the ammonia it contains.

BITES OF RATTLESNAKES, SPIDERS, &C.

I have been for many years convinced, from actual knowledge of many cases, that the most safe and effectual remedy is alcohol in any of its forms, that can be most easily procured, say rum, gin, whiskey or brandy. It should be taken in large doses, every fifteen or twenty minutes till the symptoms begin to abate, or the patient feels its effects. At the same time the bitten part should be kept wet with the same. It is surprising how large a quantity will be sometimes borne in these cases. A quart or two of strong brandy has been taken in an hour or two without any perceptible effect than to kill

the poison and cure the patient. But the poison of the alcohol proves quite a match for rattlesnake poison. It seems not to produce intoxication till enough has been taken to fully neutralize the poison, and the excess only produces the ordinary effect.

MECHANICAL INJURIES, BLOWS, FALLS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, &C.

Arnica is the great remedy in these accidents. It should be taken internally in pellets and the parts injured rubbed frequently or kept wet with *Arnica tincture*, a teaspoonful in half a pint of water. If inflammation and fever follow, give *Acon*. But where the skin is broken, or the flesh tore, *Calendula* is the remedy to use externally, the same as *Arnica*. It acts like magic in allaying pain and preventing inflammation. The edges of the cut or torn wound should, of course, be brought as near together as possible, and kept there.

FATIGUE.

When the muscles become fatigued by long walking or excessive labor or over exertion, a few doses, or a single dose of *Arn*. or *Rhus*. affords great relief. If particular muscles or limbs are sore and lame, rub them with *Arn*. wash.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Apply as quickly as possible, alcohol, whiskey, or rum, brandy, spirits of turpentine or soft soap, and keep it on, and the part thoroughly protected from the air till the pain subsides. Nothing is better than soft soap, and this is generally at hand. I have seen this applied from early childhood and have never seen anything do better. Cold water, though it feels comfortable for the moment, is a very bad application. The above treatment cures burns in half the time. If there is any fever, give *Acon*.

CARBUNCLE.

This appears, at first, much like a common boil, but larger and much more painful, and with much more constitutional disorder. It does not come to a point like a boil, but is broad and flat on the top, with several openings instead of one. It is attended with loss of appetite, depression of spirits, fever and prostration.

It more commonly appears on the back, or the neck, but sometimes on the buttock. It is attended with great destruction of the flesh which mortifies and falls out, leaving a large cavity which is very slow in healing. At the close, the patient is as much reduced as after a long fever.

TREATMENT.

Give, in the beginning, *Ammon. Carb.*—3 grains in a gill of water, teaspoonful dose every two hours, and apply a cloth wet in the same, but twice as strong and hot, to the part—continue it as long as it does good. If it goes on, and openings appear in it and the pain is not abated, stop this and give *Ara.* every 2 or three hours. At the same time apply *Caustic potash powder*, in and around the openings and penetrate as deep as possible into the heart of the tumor. Apply this once daily, placing over it a warm soft poultice of slippery Elm, flax seed, or bread. The above treatment is much better and more successful than that ordinarily practiced. The application of the caustic speedily changes and relieves the terrible burning pain of the Carbuncle; it should never be laid open by the knife.

MALIGNANT PUSTULE.

This application is of frequent occurrence during some seasons, though its name is generally known. A large number of cases have come under my treatment within the last 2 or 3 years and I have found that many of them very much resembled the Carbuncle, though essentially different. They have been much smaller and generally located on the extremities.

They seem, at first, like the bite of some insect, and the patient sometimes thinks it is. It is, at first, a little red, with a somewhat pointed elevation like a small boil, with the appearances of a little hole in the center of the lip. It is painful and burning. The inflammation increases rapidly and runs up the limb. If it occurs on the finger for example the whole hand becomes rapidly red and swollen.

If it goes on it soon has several openings in it like a Carbuncle and ends in suppuration and destruction of the substance, leaving a large opening. It is attended with pretty severe, generally burning pain, and considerable feverish disturbance.

TREATMENT.

Ammonium Carb. is the specific and effectual remedy, given as in Carbuncle and applied in the same way. The pain is often relieved in 15 minutes, and in 24 hours the whole of the disease is changed, and the inflammation subdued. Since using this remedy I have not found occasion for any other.

FELON—WHITLOW.

This comes on with a pricking, sharp pain, inducing the belief that there is a splinter or briar in the finger.

TREATMENT.

When the pain is first felt, put the whole hand in cold water—the colder the better—until it becomes benumbed, then wrap it in flannel till it becomes thoroughly warmed. If there is still pain, repeat the process till the pain ceases. This course will either cure the disease altogether or render it a comparatively less painful one.

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—FIRST OF WOMEN.

AMENORRHEA—ABSENCE OF MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE.

When a stoppage or suppression occurs in young girls, *Puls.* three times a day, or *Cauloph.*, or *Mac.*, the two last alternately. If the menses do not make their appearance at the usual age, if the health does not suffer, do nothing. In no case give what are called “forcing medicines.” They do great mischief, and are often dangerous, and are the source of long and lasting difficulties.

If sudden suppression is produced by a chill or getting wet, put the patient in bed, give one or more doses of *Gels.*, put the feet in warm water, as warm as the patient can bear, apply hot wet cloths to the lower part of the abdomen, or use, if convenient, warm sitz baths; if the effect is not soon produced, give *Puls.* If the suppression is produced by a fright, give one or more doses of *Acon.* and *Puls.*

If at the time when the menses should come on, there are nervous or hysterical symptoms or spasms, *Cocculus* every hour or two.

If there is Leucorrhea or Whites, instead of the regular menses, *Cauloph.*, *Mac.* *Puls.* and *Sepia* are the remedies. Either one alone, or either two alternately, three or four times a day. If the suppression has been of long standing in girls, with paleness, weakness, palpitation of the heart, &c., the remedies are *Calc. Carb.*, *Ferrum*, *Puls.*, *Sepia* and *Sulph.* Either of these may be taken three times a day for a week, when, if not improved, take another in the same manner.

DYSMENORRHEA—PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

If the flow is profuse, with pain and sickness of the stomach, give *Ipecac.* every half hour till relieved. *Mac.* or *Cauloph.* may be used in the same way, the first especially if there is headache.

If there are spasms in the abdomen, hysterical symptoms, difficulty of breathing, and especially if the discharge is black, *Cocculus*.

But *Cauloph.*, *Mac.*, and *Puls.* are, in general, the three most important remedies. When there are no particular reasons for using other remedies, the patient may take either of them, (perhaps usually *Cauloph.* is the best), or either two of them alternately, every fifteen or twenty minutes till the severe pain is removed.

During the interval of a month, a dose of *Cauloph.* one day, and of *Mac.* the next, will generally prevent these painful recurrences, and effect a permanent cure. But there are obstinate cases of this painful difficulty depending on particular causes, which cannot be prescribed for without personal attention.

PROFUSE MENSTRUATION—FLOWING.

If this is attended with pressing down pains and pain in the back, *Bell.* every half hour till this is relieved. If much reduced by loss of blood, a few doses of *China*. But the most important remedy is *Hamamelis*.

If at all urgent, a drop of the tincture may be given every half hour, and if at all alarming, injections into the uterus with a female syringe, if handy; if not, with any other, of a teaspoonful of the tincture in a gill of cold water, and often repeated, if necessary. This is equally appropriate whether the flowing occurs at the monthly period or any other. All this is for present relief. But for those who have, habitually, too frequent and too profuse menstruation, and who are, at the same time somewhat feeble, give, during the interval *Nux* every night and *China* every morning, for two weeks, and during the remainder of the interval, *Calc. Carb.* one night, and *Sulph.* the next. This will seldom fail to bring about an improvement, but if the state is not entirely corrected, repeat the same during the next interval. This has cured many cases of long standing in one, two, or three months, which had been treated for years without benefit. The worst cases of flowing after delivery are speedily checked by copious injections of cold water with *Hamamelis* or *Arn.* and drop doses of *Hamamelis*. The cold water injections so much feared by some, at such times, is perfectly safe. I have used them hundreds of times, and for many years, and never had reason to regret their use.

LEUCORRHEA—WHITES.

This disease so common among feeble women, is seldom permanently cured by the old drugging process, astringents, &c., but the most stubborn cases are daily cured by skillful *Homeopathic* treat-

ment. There are cases attended with ulcerations and other diseased conditions, which require the personal attentions of the physician ; but by following the brief directions which follow, a great majority of cases will be cured more promptly than is done by the ordinary prevalent medical treatment.

The remedies generally required in domestic treatment or practice, are *Caul.*, *Mac.*, *Pod.* and *Puls.* In most cases, the two first are sufficient ; one may be taken every morning and the other every evening in a dose of from three to five grains. Hundreds of cases will be cured by these two remedies.

If the disease has continued for some time, it is frequently attended by a bearing down of the womb. This will disappear when the Leucorrhœa is cured.

Pod. is specially appropriate when bearing down and Leucorrhœa come on after confinement—two grains three times a day.

If Leucorrhœa accompanies suppression of the menses, *Puls.* is the efficient remedy, three or four times daily.

When the discharge is acrid or irritating, or there is internal smarting or burning, injections of the *Hydrastis* wash, as prepared to use in scarlet fever, is indispensable, and should be used, morning, noon and night. A dependence on mechanical support for the cure of *prolapsus uteri* is productive of infinitely more mischief than good.

If the discharge is like jelly, or if it produce itching or burning, *Sepia* three or four times a day.

My advice to all troubled with this disease is to attend to it at once, as it is productive of very serious trouble, particularly to the nervous system.

SICKNESS AND VOMITING DURING PREGNANCY.

This is sometimes very troublesome and even a dangerous affection, but by Homeopathic treatment can almost uniformly be promptly relieved. For this we have many remedies, and it is well to know several, as sometimes one agrees best and sometimes another. Often a remedy gives prompt relief but soon loses its influence, and another will be equally prompt. The patient may have the choice of the following :

Mac., in a majority of cases, is a sufficient remedy. If not, *Ipecac.*, *Arsenicum*, *Nux.*, *Puls.*, *Sepia*, *Pod.*, *Tart.* and *Verat.* may be employed, each with good effect in different cases. They may be taken from once to five or six times a day, according to necessity. A

dose of *Mac.* or *Ipecac.*, &c., at night will often prevent the usual sickness in the morning.

CONFINEMENT—CHILD-BED DIFFICULTIES.

As a preparation for labor, a multitude of Homeopathic physicians now testify to the great benefit of *Mac.* and *Caul.* They render the labor much shorter and much easier, and prevent after-pains. Many who have always had tedious and difficult labor have quick and easy ones after this preparation. A grain or two of one may be taken at night and a grain or two of the other in the morning, for some weeks before confinement. These two remedies have proved a great blessing to thousands.

IRREGULAR AND INEFFECTUAL LABOR-PAIN.

Caul., one grain every quarter or half hour till the pain becomes regular, which will generally be after one or two doses. *Bell.* and *Nux.* are often effectual remedies.

AFTER-PAIN.

Caul. is the potent remedy, unless there is excessive flowing, notwithstanding its use, when injections of cold water with tincture of *Hamamelis*, are required, use them.

INFLAMMATION AND SWELLING OF THE BREASTS.

Early in the attack, if it comes on with a chill, a few doses of *Gels.* as in fever, by producing perspiration, dissipate the disease. But if this does not check the inflammation, give *Acon.* and *Bell.* alternately every two hours, till the inflammation is somewhat abated, and then *Bry.* and *Bell.* Keep the breasts covered with a cloth wrung out of warm water. But if the case has been neglected or badly treated till suppuration has taken place, and the breast is discharging, give *Phos.* three times a day. If it has been of long standing, and the breast is very hard after the discharge has continued for some time, *Calc. Carb.*, *Silicia*, or *Sulph.*, may be required.

SORE NIPPLES.

Apply frequently a wash of *Hydrastis*—ten drops to a tablespoonful of water.

MILK-LEG.

Under ordinary treatment, this is a most severe and protracted disease. The old school have never learned to cure it. The following directions will enable a husband to treat his wife for this serious affection, with vastly more success and cure her in one-quarter of the time that is required by Allopathic treatment in its most skillful hands.

It generally makes its attacks within one or two weeks after confinement, like most other inflammatory diseases, with chilliness and fever, pain usually commences in the lower part of the bowels, extending to the groin, and thence down the limb. This commences to swell, and in two days the whole limb sometimes becomes twice its natural size. Though hot and inflamed, it is not red, but of a very marked white. The feeling is hard and elastic. The disease consists of inflammation of the veins, and along the principal veins down the inside of the thigh and the back of the leg is the principal pain. These lines are intercepted, now and then, by a hard knob. Under the usual treatment, the limb does not return to its natural state and size for a long time, often for years—sometimes never. It is not unfrequently followed by a dropsical state.

TREATMENT.

As soon as the affection is ascertained, give *Hamamelis* tinct., ten or fifteen drops in a tumbler half full of water—teaspoonful doses every two or three hours.

Rub the limb faithfully with a wash of the same, one tablespoonful to a gill of water, applied warm as possible. When the pain and tenderness are considerably abated, give the remedy less frequently, and apply it chiefly along the line of the hard and tender veins on the inside of the thigh and back of the leg, by rubbing and wet cloths. Continue this treatment less vigorously till the soreness and pain have entirely disappeared, and rub the limb with the wash daily till the swelling subsides. If, after this, any considerable weakness is felt, give *Nux.* at night and *Ars.* in the morning. Under this treatment this formidable disease will be comparatively trifling. Dropsy will not follow this treatment; when it follows the old routine, it requires skillful treatment, such as it would not be well to attempt to give you in this work.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Never give physic after confinement. It is productive of infinite mischief. If the bowels are not moved in two or three days, give *Nux.* at night and *Bry.* in the morning. If delayed four or five days, give injections of warm water. This is always sufficient and avoids the long train of evils that follow the use of cathartics.

The proper treatment of a woman after confinement is as follows: After resting for a few minutes, inject into the womb a pint of cold water, containing a few drops of *Arn.* or *Calendula* tinct. If the flowing is excessive, repeat it with *Hamamelis*. Apply cloths wrung out of cool water to the parts, instead of hot and dry ones. Wash

the patient all over with wet cloth or sponge of a temperature to suit the feelings of the patient, without too much exposure of the surface and carefully avoid any chilliness. After washing and rubbing dry, put a wet bandage around her instead of a dry one, covered with a flannel or cotton one, dry. Keep the room thoroughly aired and cool. Repeat the washing daily. Be no more afraid of water and air than before confinement. Under this treatment, a woman will be as well and as strong at the end of four or five days as in two or three weeks under the old abominable, physicing, confining and heating treatment. I am perfectly well aware that many, both in and out of the profession are horrified at this dreadful exposure at such a time. They seem not only to labor under a hydrophobia, but an airphobia. They relate cases in which women, after confinement, have been thrown into fevers, and had broken breasts, and even died from merely touching their hands to a cold wet cloth. This all may very well be. Shut a woman up in a tight, ill-ventilated room at a temperature of 75 or 80, and roast her for several days without one breath of fresh air, *before* confinement, or *after*, and she will take cold by a very slight exposure, and so will a man. Any half-witted person might know that. But let a woman go on after confinement with the same free use of both air and water to which she has previously been accustomed, and she is in no danger of taking cold, unless the exposure is so great as to produce chilliness.

The advantages of cold injection are the following:—

1st. The internal organs, after labor, are hot, fatigued and exhausted. An application of cool water to them is always extremely grateful to the feelings of the patient, quieting and strengthening.

2nd. It produces an immediate and prompt contraction of the womb, and thus insures the patient against an unnecessary or dangerous loss of blood by flowing.

3rd. It is a sovereign preventive of after-pains, which often produce so much suffering and exhaustion.

This will be plain when it is once understood how after-pains are produced. When the womb is not well contracted, but remains open, blood flows into it and coagulates until it becomes accumulated in such a quantity that it excites the womb to contract, in order to expel it, just as it contracted to expel the child and after-birth. The pains will come on just as often as there is sufficient accumulation of coagulated blood to render them necessary to remove it, and no

oftener. But if the womb is made to contract vigorously at first by a cold water injection, no such accumulation can take place, and there is no cause for pains to expel it, and of course there are no pains. Why do after-pains increase with every successive confinement, so that after a woman has had many children they often become even more distressing than the labor itself?

It is simply because the womb becomes so much distended and weakened, that it does not contract promptly after delivery, but remains open so that blood flows into it in large quantity, causing repeated efforts to expel it, and each effort produces an after-pain.

A few injections of cool water, or cold, if necessary, immediately, by giving tone to the weakened organ, produces the same freedom from after-pains. I have witnessed the delightful results of this treatment. Many patients who have the greatest fear of it at first become the loudest in its praise.

Hydropathic practitioners have long practiced it, and hundreds of other physicians witnessing its safety and success, have adopted it, and *all* are delighted with it.

One of the oldest and best Homeopathic physicians that ever lived, to whom I am very much indebted for my knowledge of Homeopathy contained in this work, Professor J. S. Douglas, A.M., M.D., for many years Professor in the Homeopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, and corresponding member of the Homeopathic College at Philadelphia, and author of numerous medical works, writes thus, of this treatment. He says:—"I have received every year, from successive classes of medical students in the College, to whom I have taught the uses of water and air, numerous letters thanking me for the teaching, and speaking in rapturous terms of the success of the practice, and the reputation they have gained by it." He says, "I have never known of the first case of mischief done by it, when administered with any sort of prudence. The old ruinous, roasting and physicing practice is fast going out of fashion, and common-sense is taking its place."

The woman after confinement, should abstain from all stimulating drinks and have only light unstimulating food till after the milk is fully established. If the after-pains require it, give *Caul*. By this course, the milk fever on the 2nd or 3rd day, so common within the recollection of many, with often a broken breast in its train, will be avoided. A woman with a good physician and a good nurse should have neither milk fever or a broken breast.

NURSING SORE MOUTH.

This is a sore mouth mostly affecting nursing women, but sometimes coming on some weeks before confinement. Under the old treatment it is often a very troublesome and often an incorrigible disease. If it continues for sometime it frequently extends along the mucus membrane of the stomach and bowels, producing intolerance of food and an obstinate diarrhea, under which the patient is rapidly exhausted. Many mothers are obliged to wean the child before the disease can be cured.

By a very simple *Homeopathic* treatment, it is almost invariably and rapidly cured.

TREATMENT.

Pod. 4 grains in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful before each meal and at bed time, if began in an early stage often effects a speedy cure. If the case is not improved in a few days, take *Nux.* every night and *Ars.* every morning. I have cured cases of this disease with these two remedies in a week or ten days that had been six or eight months under treatment without benefit.

Hydrastis is, in many cases, an invaluable remedy every 3 to 6 hours. It may be of the strength of six or eight drops to a tumbler of water and taken in teaspoonful doses, the mouth being well washed with the same before each dose, or the wash may be made 3 or 4 times stronger.

In cases of long standing when the bowels have become affected, and the above treatment is not successful after a reasonable trial, *Pod.* and *Leptandrin* are invaluable. One may be taken at a time or the two alternated every 3 to 6 hours—2 or 3 grains in half a tumbler of water and teaspoonful doses.

There is not one case of nursing sore mouth in a hundred that will not be cured by this treatment, and in a much shorter duration of time than it is usually done under medical supervision.

In a few very obstinate cases in diseased constitutions, it may be necessary to take *Sulph.* 3 doses daily, for a few days, or *Sulph., Calc. Carb.*

NERVOUSNESS.

Many women, as well as some men in bad health have a train of symptoms well known as nervous. These symptoms generally depend upon a disease or disordered state of some organ or organs, of which this nervous condition is only a symptom, and which must be cured in order to remove this symptom. But these distressing nervous sensations may often be greatly alleviated by palliative

remedies. One of the most generally useful is *Ambra grisia*. In almost any condition attended with nervous restlessness and sleeplessness, if not in an acute fever or inflammation, an occasional dose of *Ambra* will allay the irritability and procure sleep, without any of the disagreeable consequences of opiates.

Almost all nervous diseases of long standing depend upon some other chronic diseased condition which must be the chief object of attraction and attention. Most of these cases require the judicious application of electricity. Cases of "broken down" nervous conditions in women, of many years standing, I have often restored to comfortable health and enjoyment by this splendid agent, with other appropriate Homeopathic treatment. Electricity is strictly a Homeopathic remedy, and when used on Homeopathic principles, is a most effectual remedy in a long catalogue of diseases, of a character that is of long standing—indeed to almost every disease after it has become chronic, and in which, long diseased parts require to have their exhausted vitality restored. But administered on Allopathic principles, and in Allopathic quantity, it is capable of doing, and often does do great and serious mischief, exhausting, instead of restoring vitality.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being, of the greatest utility, a cure being often rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are rheumatism, neuralgy, palsy, asthma, dyspepsia, affections of the head, head-ache, tendency to insanity, liver affections, old ulcers, all chronic inflammations, affections of the kidneys, enlarged and relaxed abdomen in women who have born children, with falling of the bowels, prolapsus uteri, and leucorrhoea, tendency to dropsy, &c., &c. Many of these cases will be permanently cured by the aid of electricity which cannot be cured without. I have very lately greatly relieved a young woman from a great degree of nervousness by curing with electricity and other Homeopathic remedies, a disease of the spine of long standing which had resisted all other treatment.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SORE MOUTH OF INFANTS.

Touch the mouth all over the sore surface, not rub it, with a wash of *Hydrastis*, of the strength of 10 to 15 drops to a tablespoonful of water, 3 or 4 times a day. The child will swallow a sufficient quantity for a dose each time it is used. *Merc.*, *Nux.* and *Sulph. Acid*, are also effectual remedies. Either of them may be given 3 or 4 times a day.

STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE—"SNUFFLES."

Nux. is the sufficient remedy. Besides giving it internally 3 or 4 times a day, a prompt method of relief is, to rub a few of the pellets very fine with a little sugar, and blow a little of it up the nostrils through a quill.

CRYING.

When infants cry, it is always for some good reason. Endeavour carefully to ascertain the cause. It may be an uncomfortable state of the dress; it may be chafed, and the sore parts are rendered painful by being suffered to remain wet. It may be ear-ache, or more probably colic. If it is chafed, keep the parts dry—give *Cham.* 3 times a day, and wash the parts as often with *Hydrastis*, as for sore mouth, or *Calendula*. If not soon better give *Sulph.* twice a day. If it proceeds from ear-ache, the child will manifest it by uneasy movements of the head, and often by screams. In this case, if there is fever, give *Acon.* and *Bell.* every 2 hours till the fever subsides, then *Bell.* alone. If this fails after a few doses, give *Cham.* and *Puls.* If the crying arises from colic, give *Cham.*, *Coloc.* or *Bell.*

A great deal of colic pain and crying are caused by feeding the child when it should not be fed. It is a mistaken and very mischievous notion, that a child must have food within a few hours after birth. If this were so, an all-wise Creator, who makes all necessary provisions for his creatures, would have provided it. The bare fact that the mother does not usually have milk for it before the second or third day, is sufficient proof that the child does not need it before that time. For at least 36 hours it should not be fed at all, unless the mother furnishes the food before. A teaspoonful of water occasionally, is the only thing it should swallow.

Above all, avoid medicine of every description, even catnip tea, or saffron tea. Some seem to suppose that every child is both sick and starving as soon as it draws its first breath, and it must be outraged by unnatural medicines. Nine-tenths of all the fits, the vomiting, the colic and the crying in young children are produced by this abominable and unnatural treatment. Dr. Dewes, whose experience is very great, says he has never known a young infant have fits that had not been fed or dosed. If the mother's milk, from any cause, is delayed longer than thirty-six hours, the child may be cautiously fed with a mixture of new, thin cream, from milk that has stood not more than two or three hours, and water, with the slightest perceptible taste of pure white sugar, the proportion being three parts water to one of cream.

SCALD-HEAD.—MILK CRUSTS.

When sores first come upon a child's head, discharging fluid, and forming scales or scabs, *Rhus*. is the first remedy, three times a day for at least a week or two, and longer if the disease is improving. If it fails to effect a cure, *Sulph.* three times a day; if the eruption is dry and scurfy, *Ars.* Wash the head clean daily with soap and water. In a majority of cases, however, *Dulcamara*, three or four times a day, is the only necessary remedy.

ITCH.—WHETHER IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

Croton trig. and *Lobel.* alternately every six or eight hours will generally moderate the itching in a single day, and, as I know from experience, cure the disease in a week or two. If it fails, after this length of time, or is not improving, give *Merc. Cor.* three times a day for a week, and then the first remedies as before. Drying up the disease suddenly by external applications, is a dangerous practice, often producing a variety of internal disorders, and sometimes death.

If the disease is incorrigible, however, there is no danger in a weak Sulphur Ointment, (1. Part of Sulphur to 10 of Lard,) thoroughly rubbed into the sores, at the same time that sulphur in Homeopathic doses, is taken internally three times a day. *Croton* is a valuable remedy in a great variety of eruptions attended with troublesome Itching, and so is *Lobelia*, in those eruptions that resemble the Itch in appearance.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

There are two distinct diseases that go by this name, viz: Cholera Infantum and Diarrhea. The most obvious distinction between them is, that the first is attended with vomiting and the latter is not.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

This is a very prevalent and very fatal disease in this country, especially in cities like Montreal. It chiefly affects children between the ages of three months and three years. It sometimes comes on with vomiting and diarrhea at the same time, but quite as often the vomiting does not come on till the diarrhea has continued for a few hours, or sometimes a day or two. It is often rapid in its progress, and fatal in two or three days. At other times it is of long continuance, and reduces the little sufferer to a skeleton. It is attended with considerable fever, coated tongue, quick pulse, a good deal of pain and suffering, great restlessness, and rapid failure of strength. The child sleeps with the eyes partly open. The evacuations are frequent and exceedingly various in appearance, being yellow, brown, or green often grass-green or

mixed, and sometimes the color often changing, scarcely any two successive evacuations being alike. In this disease, there is always inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, or both, and inflammation or congestion of the liver. According as the stomach or bowels are most affected, the vomiting or diarrhea will predominate. If the disease goes on for some time, the brain is apt to become sympathetically affected, and under the Allopathic treatment of opiates, hopelessly diseased.

TREATMENT.

In the early stage of the vomiting and diarrhea, give *Ipecac.* after every act of vomiting or purging, this alone is often sufficient to arrest the disease. If it fails, and especially if there is thirst, give *Ars.* in the same manner, not more than four pellets at a time, in half a glass of water, teaspoonful doses. If there is great restlessness, *Cham.* alternated with either of the above remedies.

If the evacuations are yellow, or brown, or dark, *Pod.* is an effectual remedy, 4 grains in half a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful same as the other remedies. When the evacuations are green, *Agaricus* is the best remedy, or *Cham.*, *Merc. Sol.* or *Pod.*

If the patient is much reduced, and the vomiting and diarrhea continue, *Ars. and Verat.* In many obstinate and protracted cases, when there is reason to believe that the bowels are ulcerated, *Hydrastis* will save the patient. *Pod.* in alternation with either of the above two remedies, is also applicable in the same cases.

DIARRHEA.

Occurring in hot weather, or from indigestion, is usually quickly arrested by *Ipecac.* or *Nux.*, or both alternated. If the evacuations are thin and watery, *Ars.* alone, or with *Verat.*

If they are green, *Agaricus* or *Cham.*, or both.

If they are yellow, or brown, or dark, *Pod.*

If the disease has been of long standing, *Pod. and Lep.*, or *Hydrastis* will often effect cures in cases that seem very discouraging. The remedy should be repeated after each evacuation.

There are no diseases which require greater caution in diet than Cholera Infantum and Diarrhea. When cases are almost cured, the least imprudence in diet will cause a relapse, which may be fatal. *Dulc.* is sufficient in a great many cases of Diarrhea, especially in damp weather.

INCONTINANCE OF URINE—WETTING THE BED.

The principal remedies are *Apis mel.*, *Canth.* and *Pod.* One of them may be given three or four times a day. *Phos. acid* is often effectual.

CONVULSIONS, SPASMS, FITS.

These are frequently produced by indigestible food, or excess, as from raisins, nuts, pastry, &c. In these cases, if it can be done, get down a sufficient quantity of warm water to produce vomiting. Whether this is effected or not, give *Nux.*, two or three doses, every two or three hours.

If from worms, give Santonine, as directed under that head. If from a nervous condition, without the above causes, *Bell.*, *Cham.*, *Amb.*, *Nux.*, or *Ignatia*.

During the fit, put the child in a cold bath, and apply a cloth wet in cold water to the head, then wrap in warm flannels and get the patient warm as soon as possible.

WEAKNESS OF THE LIMBS, SLOWNESS IN LEARNING TO WALK.

Calc. Carb. 2 or 3 pellets every day for one week, then *Sulph.* in the same way, if necessary repeat it. An improvement will soon be apparent.

CROUP.

Give *Acon.* and *Spongia* every 10, 15, or 20 minutes if the case is urgent, if not, less frequently. If not relieved by a few doses, give *Sulph. Acid* every hour till there is an improvement, then less often *Hepar.* is often an effectual remedy.

At the beginning, put a cloth wrung out of cold water over the throat and chest, and cover it with a flannel, renewed every hour.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Corillium rubrum and *Chelidonium* often cure this disease like a charm. (These two remedies are not in the accompanying cases, but can easily be procured if Whooping cough should prevail.) During the early stage, while there is fever, give *Acon.* or *Gels.* and *Ipecac.* or *Nux.* every three or four hours. In a later stage, when the fever has subsided, *Bell.* and *Verat.* or *Bell.* and *Merc. sol.*

FALLING OR PROTRUSION OF THE BOWELS.

Nux. and *Ignatia* are the best remedies, but only one at a time, three or four times a day.

A LECTURE
UPON THE
Adaptation of Homeopathic Treatment
IN
ACUTE DISEASES,
SUCH AS
DIPHTHERIA AND CHOLERA.
ALSO A FEW REMARKS UPON
DIET, THE USE OF COLD WATER, &c., &c.

I should be very sorry, indeed, to create any unnecessary alarm by anticipating the much dreaded epidemic—Diphtheria—in the city of Montreal. Thus far our escape seems to be providential. May Providence still smile upon us, and guard us against all such evils.

But, if necessity should require it, we should be prepared to work, and with a faith born of experience, standing upon the everlasting and ever-living rock of facts, we know that we have medical or healing powers equal to the emergency of this or any other epidemic, and we are willing to put them to the proof on fair terms of trial, such as will secure their own independency of action so far as this may be necessary to a successful issue.

I deem it necessary to make this known, and proclaim it forth with all my might to all whom it may concern; and who does it not concern? As the fire-engines come, by their own natural guides to a house on fire, so do these necessities, to the community which wants them. In the hour of sickness and suffering and dread alarm, Homeopathy will hold out to you with an open heart and hand, and present to you from the God of Art and Science, the lives and health of thousands.

When once you shut your eyes and heart against a thing without examining it, if that thing professes to be charged with a message of healing, you must take the consequences of all that is lost by such foolish and unhappy obstinacy. We are supposed to be reasonable

beings, therefore we should not condemn without investigating. You all know very well that the possessions that endow our civilization now, and carry us in point of the material arts immeasurably beyond the ancients, have each and all been received at first with the contempt and laughter of those whom they came to serve. Should not this teach us to investigate and not make ourselves appear ridiculous to future generations?

There is a class who are neither one thing or the other, Homeopathic or Allopathic, such as a general thing, are people that have no minds of their own, or they are people that are easily influenced by surrounding circumstances, or ready to look at everything, but afraid to adopt anything—nervous people. There is another class that make great use of an old common saw, and a very dull saw it is, and thank fortune it is fast wearing out, and will soon be among the things that were. It is only used now by those who are asleep, and dreaming against Homeopathy, viz.: That it is all very well in chronic diseases, but inapplicable to emergencies and acute diseases, such as Diphtheria, Cholera, &c. Now I want to assure you that it is applicable to acute diseases, and cures them with marvelous rapidity. To this I can make affidavit from daily deeds; there is an inexpressible pleasure in the velocity and certainty of such cures under simple circumstances of inflammation, and of course when the disease does not fall upon the soil of a bad and broken-down constitution. When the latter is the case, Homeopathy will do more than anything else. My assertion can be born out by hundreds and thousands of practitioners in all parts of the world. Diphtheria is one of the diseases that has been treated with marvelous success by the Homeopathic physician, particularly in St. Johns, New Brunswick, as many of you no doubt are aware. I could give statistics to sustain these assertions, but I have not the time and space to do so in this little work. All the testimony would be on the one side, and in favor of Homeopathy; and on the other there would be nothing but an irrational growl of impossible and improbable; words from sentiment that would have checked steam, electric telegraphs, and all our recent gifts of God, if they could have forbidden experiment.

To me the very thought that Homeopathy cannot tackle acute diseases is foolish and simply ridiculous. Oh! how disgusting it is to hear foolish, simple-minded people even try to say one word against Homeopathy, those who have only such answers as these to the following questions:—What do you know about Homeopathy? Oh! I don't know anything about it, I only know that it must be a hum-

bug, because Old Physic has told me so. Well, what do you suppose Old Physic knows about it? Well, I don't know as the old fellow knows anything about it. Have you ever seen it tried? No! Do you wish to see it tried? No! Why? Because *I don't believe in the little pill*. I have heard these and many other such foolish replies to such questions. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof; and *can* in this instance tell from whence it cometh and whither it goeth—viz., from old physic to susceptible simple minds. But this old physic is fast drifting towards Homeopathy. The intelligent people are becoming tired of being physiced to death, and Physicians are obliged to treat human nature with decent respect. The most distinguished opponents of Homeopathy repudiate Satire as an unworthy weapon. And Oh! what a glorious thought, that the spirit of the God of nature is hovering over the dark waters of Medical Chaos, creating order and harmony out of confused elements which the struggling genius of physicians has scattered about on the vast plan of therapeutics. There has been, since Homeopathy was born, great reforms of old abuses and old theories. But it can hardly be expected that Allopathic physicians, whose minds are wedded to the fallacy of materialism, should be able to analyze the meaning of *Similia Similibus* with that nicety of perception, without which, any heavenly truth remains either inaccessible to the human mind, or hidden in the fog of scepticism and misapprehension. If *Similia Similibus* is a natural law, it must be capable of demonstration. We cannot expect to convince our intelligent Allopathic physicians of the truth thereof, until we shall succeed in establishing this law as one of the immutable principles of nature, the perception of which, constitutes an essential element, and therefore an inevitable result in the progress of our mental growth. Yes, if *Similia Similibus* be an universal law, and if it be true, that Infinite Wisdom operates in things infinitely great as well as in things infinitely small, according to an unchanging system of harmony, then every globule which a Homeopathic physician prescribes, should personate God's Providence to the suffering organism, and should administer relief just so far as relief is possible under the supreme laws of life. Observation has established the Homeopathic law as the only law of cure. Is there such a law? Is an universal law of cure one of the principles of universal order? To say that it is not, is to doubt the wisdom and goodness of providence. It matters not how disease came into the world. The biblical tradition of the original sin, whether it be un-

derstood in a literal or figurative sense, accounts for the introduction of disease in a manner sufficient for all practical purposes. We are told that the Creator was satisfied with His work. The design and working of the great machinery of creation were perfect. If there was no disease, the probability is, that there were no drugs. If there were drugs, the Creator must have foreseen the eventual supervention of disease; and if there were no drugs, he must have fashioned the forces of nature, that, with the introduction of diseases, drugs must have been produced.

If drugs were intended as the natural neutralizers of diseases, I do not see how, with the belief in a Providence, whether the Providence of God, or the Providence of Nature, whose supervising and all-governing care extend to the minutest details of the great whole, the idea of a specific adaptation of drugs to diseases can be avoided. And if drugs are specifically curative under His infinite Providence, it can be shown that they cure Homeopathically.

It matters not how we understand man's original transgressions of Divine order. The fact that such transgressions took place, is established by the evidence of the actual as well as by the traditions of the past. The moral transgression tainted the physical creation, and the forces of disease were the inevitable result. But God could not permit these morbid forces to pervade the creation like wild lawless furies seeking whom they might destroy. He subjected them to the laws of order, by compelling them to fix themselves as it were in definite, concrete forms. Thus it is, that medical agents embody or materialize, so to say, morbid forces, themselves resulting from man's original transgression and perpetuating themselves, with the hereditary consequences of this transgression in man, from age to age, from generation to generation. In what do these hereditary consequences consist in a pathological and therapeutical aspect? Why, they consist in the fact that man's organism is actually tainted with morbid tendencies, corresponding with those forces of disease which a wise and merciful Creator compels to embody or substantialize themselves in our drugs for the use of suffering man. The Aconite-force is therefore within us. The Belladonna-force is within us, not actively, but in a state of potency, watching for an opportunity to break forth like a fury bent upon destroying the organism. Under the influence of some accidental cause, the slumbering Aconite-force becomes a rebellious disease, and then it is that the healing artist steps in with the Aconite-plant in order to imitate God's own process of salvation. He brings the Aconite principle as materialized in the plant, in con-

tact with the Aconite disease, and obliges the latter, by virtue of its superior affinity to the former, to unite itself with the drug-molecules, and from an internal disease, to become converted into an external principle, of limited and harmless dimensions. This is what Hahnemann meant when he undertook to explain a Homeopathic cure upon the ground that a drug acts more powerfully than the disease; Hahnemann could never have been guilty of the silly nonsense which his opponent imputed to him.

To Homeopathy is reserved the glorious mission of restoring order in the dominion of Medicine. Order in Medicine implies a threefold hierarchy of facts:

1st. *Force of disease*, which are essences, essential principles or morbid causes effecting corresponding derangements of the physiological functions, thereby producing,

2nd. *Pathological lesions*, which manifest themselves in the sentient understanding,

3rd. *By abnormal sensations* and alterations of tissues.

This is the hierarchy of facts, without which, Medicine is a chaos and a nonsense, and which implies a threefold order of studies;

Pathogenesis, or the science of morbid causes;

Pathology, or the doctrine of abnormal changes in the physiological functions, and lastly,

Semeiology, or the doctrine of symptomatic indications.

Who can foretell whether it will be given to us to know the essences that perpetuate woe and pain among us? We may never be able to solve this mystery, but it is reserved to Homeopathy to show that these essences do not float through etherial space in anarchical confusion; Homeopathy will show that they are definite in number, subject to law and order, and admitting of a classification not depending upon the fitful caprice of fancy, but resting upon the incontrovertible and immutable dictates of Nature. Mere symptom-hunting will not accomplish the result, but a careful and unceasing comparison of drug-symptoms with pathological pneumonia will be a preliminary step towards the grand Nosology of Nature.

And then, let us not despair of the chemist and the natural philosopher. Consider what has been done in the laboratory! How the principles of matter have been hunted up in their hiding-places! May we never know the forces that float upon the sun-beam into the atmospheres of Nature, vitalizing the germinal principles in the crust of our planet, and developing them into visible forms in harmonic

relations with the constituent principles of man's own nature! The ancient philosophy which regarded man as a miniature-universe, is the very corner-stone of theosophic truth and a mine of practical usefulness to the Homeopathic physician. Yes, the principles which originated the drug-world, emanate from, and are perpetuated by, man's sinful nature. He tasted of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; he substituted the lusts of his own will in the place of God's law of love, and the fallacies of his foolish wisdom in the place of God's eternal truth. The consequence of this moral transgression was, that man's physical organism became tainted with morbid tendencies or predispositions which, reacting upon the spheres of life, engendered morbid forces corresponding with those morbid tendencies. Every now and then, under favorable circumstances, those morbid forces, existing as they do in the bosom of the vital spheres, invaded the organism exciting its morbid predispositions into actual lesions. But, under God's Supreme Providence, these forces of disease are subject to definite laws of order, and means have been provided for their extinction. The forces which develop pathological lesions are the same forces that develop drugs in the crust of our planet. Drugs being the natural ultimations or material types of the forces of disease, will therefore manifest a tendency, and are indeed possessed of a power to absorb or attract these forces, to *externalize* them as it were with reference to the internal organism, and hence to hush up their disorderly workings amid the play of the physiological functions.

Thus it is that God himself sets us a supreme example of Homeopathic action. With the very forces which create pathological lesions, He creates the means for their extinction. And the human artist imitates the Divine example by using for the cure of a pathological lesion such drugs as an *Homeopathic* to it; in other words, drugs that harbor within their inmost bosoms the very forces which had excited the lesion, and the quality of which he determines approximately, according to Hahnemann's brilliant teachings, by experimentation upon the healthy as the only reliable basis of comparison between the physiological series or phenomena of drug-action, and the pathological series or phenomena of disease.

Here you have a generalization of the facts which may be said to constitute the great series of Homeopathy; man's sin tainting the vital spheres which support his physiological organism, by the production of morbid principles that would utterly prevent God's fair creation, if, under His supreme providence, they were not held in

order by eternal laws. Under God's government they do not rove through the spheres of life like the unchained furies of hell, but they are ever tending downwards in obedience to an inevitable necessity until, in material nature, they become embodied in fixed forms, subject to the use of man, each typifying some specific morbid essence which will not fail to unite itself with this its material type, if such a union be still possible in the prostrated organism.

Friends, would that I could make you see as clearly as I see it, that our drug-world is a fixed and permanent revelation, in material forms, of the disease that afflicts humanity! To me, Homeopathy is not a mere system of technicalities; it is a christian science, a divine handmaid of the christian atonement. Sin begetting diseases which the laws of order compel to fix itself in definite material, forms that become the agents for its own extinction. Is not this the Christian salvation enacted in the domain of therapeutics? God permitting sin to exist, and coming into the world to wipe out its terrible consequences.

It has been said that Homeopathy is a system of atheism in disguise. Who are the atheist-practitioners who flagellate the poor organism with the rod and the scorpion, or the man who gently and sweetly ministers remedial agents for the purpose of removing pain? "I come not to destroy but to save." Nor was a drug created for the purpose of inflicting pain; its mission is to be a saviour unto suffering man.

It is the Physiological school, this medical Babylon of the day, that is guilty of atheistic materialism. Berard, the Professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Paris, teaches that life is the result of organization, a doctrine that can only be accounted for and excused, in so far as it implies an acknowledgment of the magnificently-beautiful harmony of adaptation existing between man's spiritual and natural organisms.

Trousseau and Pidoux account for the phenomena of diseases and of medical action by the supposition of vital properties inherent in the constitution of matter. Living matter! A self-sustaining, self-living organism! And if the harmony of the machine is disturbed, they bleed, blister, and burn it, as though the poor organism were at fault. They do not see that it is invaded by an enemy, from whose assaults it should be freed without having additional tortures inflicted upon it. "I come not to destroy but to give life."

My friends we are fast approaching the day when Homeopathy will be acknowledged as the great universal christian science of me-

dicine. But we must work for this noble end. The harvest is ripe and God's blessing awaits every honest labourer in the vineyard of his suffering humanity.

Oh! the goodness and power of God displayed in His creation is beyond all human comprehension. Homeopathy is a dispensation from God to man. He has shown us that the smallest drops of the life of nature's juices, beyond all eyes to see, have each their predestinated and most manifold play of charities for the human constitution. This planet we live upon was made by an Everlasting Physician? and its flints, chalks, and sulphurs, and plants that grow, are to paliate the diseases that may come upon us. Even poisons are run through with goodness. Water and air are great pharmacopœias, as holding the world of medicaments in solution. The human hand of Providence, the vein work and sinew work of God's mercies, is seen, and will be more and more seen, in this grand correspondence of nature with our wants; in this medical sufficiency of the universe to the primal creature.

DIET, COLD WATER, &C.

The operations of our medicines may be facilitated or retarded by the influences which operates upon the patient while he is under our treatment. I am aware that what has been termed a Homeopathic diet, is a very rigid system of abstinence from many things, the use of which has been rendered familiar and even necessary to us by long habit and hereditary taste. Diet constitutes an important influence, or series of influences, bearing upon the action of our remedial agents in the human organism. We are in the habit of forbidding acid, spices, aromas of any kind; all artificial stimulants are strictly interdicted during treatment; even the most delicate and perhaps scarcely perceptible fragrance of a flower, would not be tolerated by a strict adherent to our dietetic rules within even a respectful distance of the mysterious globule. To an enlightened and liberal-minded follower of Hahnemann, it is interesting to trace the gradual unfolding of those strict dietetic rules which have frightened numbers of otherwise desirable patients away from the beautiful resources of our art. In his remarkable Essay, entitled: "Are the obstacles to certainty and simplicity in practical medicine insurmountable?" Hahnemann develops, in a few masterly strokes, his ideas concerning diet, such as they existed in his untrammelled mind previous to the period when a certain love of dogmatism becomes perceptible in his writings: "A universal diet, like a universal medicine, is an idle dream." We cannot lay down dietetic rules applicable to every case and to every

constitution. Coffee is a perfect blessing to some, it is poison to others. How absurd it would be to refuse all patients indiscriminately a glass of wine or mild beer, without considering idiosyncratic or hereditary taste or necessities! A Homeopathic physician inquired whether it was proper that a lady who was recovering from pneumonia, but who still was under treatment, should taste a little claret. She was a French lady, and had been accustomed to the use of such stimulants from her childhood. This gentleman had studied Homeopathy out of books, and, forgetting that her golden rules are intended for the *living* organisms, and, that the good sense of the practitioner has to interpret and adopt them agreeably to the wants of the *living* machinery, the harmony of which he desired to restore. We cannot operate with our delicate preparations outside of those ten thousand artificial influences which are essential constituents, as it were, outgrowths of civilization. Let us therefore act wisely, with a humane and accommodating spirit, and, if we are treating a lady whose soul delights in the cultivation of flowers, who worships flowers as emblems of beauty, let us not rudely crush her sweet longing for the sight of a rose-bud or a gentle violet, lest the offended majesty of our medicine scorns to render the desired assistance. Let me assure you that our delicate preparations have more sense than many of those who prescribe them. I consider it the duty of every Homeopathic physician to use all his influence for the purpose of refining and elevating the tastes and habits of his patients. Let us try to place Homeopathy before the mind's eye as she exists in inmost principles in the bosom of Nature, a system of delicate and most accurate perceptions; a drug-power refusing to operate, unless it is perceived and accepted as a power by the pathological condition which we desire to impress. No rude violations of the suffering organism! The medicinal agent is tendered by gentle hands, with due regard to the rights of the enemy whom we are desired to lead out of the house which the pure spirit of health and sweet peace should inhabit. We desire the hostile intruder to accept the proffered remedy as a friend, in perfect freedom, yea, to go to it, and cling to it, with the irresistible force of a superior attraction, even as one loving spirit clings to another, or to its true partner in spontaneous and indissoluble harmony. No compulsory proceedings in the bosom of our school. Freedom is the soul of order in all things, and likewise in the harmonious relations of the drug and the diseases upon which it can act. Should not this fact exercise an harmonious influence upon the habits and tastes of both patient and physician? Just so far as this fullness

of perception, and this perfect freedom of choice on the part of the disease are interfered with by extraneous influences, just so far is the saving power of the remedial agent impaired and the purity of our essentially humane art tarnished. Most of the artificial tastes which civilization has created, some of which are impure and disharmonizing, are in direct antagonism with the gentle agencies that constitute our means of cure. We will naturally seek to remove them; but let us discard all harsh, rigid, exacting dogmatism; let us advise mildly; let us chide kindly. "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax he shall not quench."

An important auxiliary to the operation of Homeopathic medicines, besides diet, is water of various degrees of temperature. The use of water, as resorted to in hydropathic establishments, may be in accordance with theory, but it is not the legitimate offspring of natural science. A delicate organism shrinks back from such violent proceedings as packing, a powerful douche, and the like. I do by no means say that such appliances are inherently objectionable. By no means. Let those who are willing or who delight in such powerful revulsions, be offered an opportunity of enjoying the stimulating influences of water in their fullest extent, provided the use thereof is justified by the exigencies of the case. It is the abuse of water that is condemnable, such abuse of it as water-cure physicians are sometimes disposed to permit themselves. The petty despotism which some hydropathic physicians consider their privilege to exercise, is not compatible with the humane and tranquilizing character of our practice. If some of you should feel disposed to associate the systematic use of cold water with the exhibition of Homeopathic medicines, I would advise you to be ever mindful of the delicate sensibilities of this living machine of ours. Rude shocks are unbecoming the peaceful dignity of our practice, they are unnecessary.

If the prostrated organism calls for help, tender this help at all times with gentle and discrete care. There is a deep truth in the instinctive antipathies and sympathies of our nature. Listen to these mysterious and magic revealings. If an allopathic physician were a man; if the habitual preparation of gross wrongs had not utterly extinguished in the dreary wilderness of his heart every spark of noble and kindly feelings for the outraged susceptibilities of his patients, he might have inferred from the instinctive loathing which his calomel and jalap excite in the unsophisticated nature of a child, that such compounds are not acceptable to the suffering organism. Why should not the spontaneous demands of human nature be re-

spected in all things, if they are not in themselves illegitimate and improper? The parched tongue of a patient who is burning with fever desires to be refreshed by a cooling draught! Why refuse it the blessing of cold water? Oh no, let the heavenly nectar diffuse comfort and vitalizing energy through every avenue of the prostrated organism. The time has not long gone by when it was considered contrary to the rules of sound therapeutics to give a poor little fever-patient a drink of fresh cold water. Oh no, my dear child, water is poison; here, take a little hot wine spiced with cinnamon; this will make you perspire and do you good. God whispers to that child through the unerring instincts of his nature that a drink of cold water would be a blessing to it, but the doctor says that it would be poison, and the doctor knows best.

I know a young woman that was confined to her bed with bilious fever. An Old School Physician, incrustated with all the miserable abominations of his devilish abominable system, had tried in vain to break it. Cold water had been strictly prohibited during the whole course of his treatment. The miserable pitiful bungler had exhausted his whole stock of imperial routine, and had left his last nature-insulting nostrum, with an intimation that he should not expect to see the patient alive the next morning. A friend of mine, a Lady who was a strong believer in cold water and Homeopathy, offered to sit up with the patient that night. The patient's tongue was parched; she craved cold water, one of nature's remedies. My friend took the responsibility of giving it to her. It was like balm in Gilead.

For the first time since she had been sick she perspired. A little more water, and a little more. She was drenched with perspiration, had to be changed a number of times, and when Old Physic arrived in the morning, expecting to find her a lifeless wreck, he found her free from fever, and in a fair way of recovery. Of course he congratulated himself on the brilliant results of his last prescription, or as I should say his last insult to nature; this time he had hit the right remedy, and I suppose the poor fool is hitting away as hard as ever with his Calomel and Jalap, a living type of mental perversity and folly.

A sponge bath to a fever patient is very soothing! moisten a sponge with tepid or cold water, as the patient may find it agreeable, and sponge the body at suitable intervals. So far from interfering with the operation of Homeopathic remedies, the tranquillising influence of water administered in this way, will prove a powerful auxi-

liary to the working out of those beneficent changes which the patient expects at our hands.

Wet bandages are likewise appropriate if patients desire them. I have known many a sore throat to be relieved by wrapping a wet bandage around it over night. Of course one or two thicknesses of dry flannel should be tied over the wet compress. Similar bandages may be applied to the chest, bowels, extremities; they are admirably adapted to rheumatic difficulties; some patients love to wear them day and night, others only at night; if carefully used, they may confer benefit upon the patient and materially aid the operation of our drugs. One or two tumblersful of cold water just before bed time, will sometimes prove sufficient to arrest the development of an incipient influenza. Cold water thus used, often proves a natural means of exciting perspiration and starting a reaction which terminates in recovery. A pint or two of cold water upon an empty stomach is an excellent regulator of the bowels; cold water injections, an hour after breakfast, are likewise commendable in cases of Chronic Constipation when depending upon habitual torpor of the bowels, we can avail ourselves of the use of this beautiful agent furnished to us by the God of nature, to aid in the cure of many diseases.

We should use every legitimate influence in our power to promote the internal and external use of water. I look upon it as a powerful emblem of innocence and truth. In a community, where cold water is habitually used as a drink and for purposes of cleanliness, the mind becomes naturally fond of perceptions of beauty and gentle impulses. And, what is equally important in a medicinal point of view, sickness will become more manageable under Homeopathic treatment, and the development of those inherent tendencies to disease which the numerous deviations from nature's laws, that characterise our present social mechanism, seem to foster, will be effectually prevented.

Moralists and philosophers will tell us that we must turn back to the ways and manners of our forefathers in order to secure health, and freedom from those many weaknesses with which our organisms are tainted. Ah, let me assure you that there are no return steps in the busy march of humanity to a destiny of greatness and stainless glory. No, we never return. *Onward* is the watchword inscribed upon humanity's banner as it flutters in the breeze that moves this ever varying and teeming life. Progress, eternal progress is God's law. We cannot return to past conditions, but we may elevate ourselves to conditions of a higher and nobler social life. We can never remove from our bones the liability to break; but we may adopt such

architectural and administrative arrangements in the management of our streets, and such general means of safety in the performance of our daily duties, as to considerably lessen and gradually do away with, the possibility of an accident. Many a limb is broken by a fall on the ice, or by slipping over an orange peel. There is no necessity for such accidents. How easily they might be avoided!—And why should it not be given to man to gradually establish such culinary processes, and use such articles of diet as shall be in perfect accordance with the laws of his being? Why should it not be in his power to gradually convert labor, from a mere soul-degrading drudgery which it now is, into a beautiful expansion of man's physical and intellectual powers? In the presence of this absolute idea of soul and body-quickenings harmony, our remedial agents dwindle down to a very small instrument of human welfare. Return to what! To the nakedness and poverty of the primitive hut? No, friends, christian nations never return to past conditions. God has given us an organism with affections, intellectual powers and physical necessities, and he has given us reason, wherewith to mould outward nature into such forms as might prove most fully adapted to the developments of the marvellous activities of the human microcosm. Is human life a failure? To be sure, we meet with exhibitions of life that seem essentially contrary to what the life of a God-created, rational being should be; but is human life a failure in the aggregate? Has not the divine Father sent a vital principle into the world that has been operative for nearly two thousand years, and that has outworked the beginnings, at least, of a life that bids fair at some future period, to be resplendent with angelic beauty? We never return to the past, we *elevate* ourselves to a new and nobler future. Christ has implanted in the inmost life of humanity a new power of goodness and truth, of which the very system which I advocate is a legitimate result, a result which the Saviour of the world accepts as the offspring of his teachings, which he protects with His omnipotent shield, and against which the powers of Hell are as impotent as the ranting of a fool in the presence of eternal truth.

Permit me to say a few words about learning and wisdom.

In the Old School of Medicine,—learning runs back for everything, and reaches forward for nothing. In their Colleges, they educate the young physician's mind of to-day by leading it back, through the old labyrinths of ages and ages, far too remote for this progressive age; labyrinths that never from their dreary windings, or palaces of intricacies would permit of any analogy with the present generation. The

theory and fact of human progress is ignored, and they try to reverse the order of things by making an old world obedient to a young world.

Not so with our School. Experience has taught us that learning becomes tributary to wisdom, it occupies its legitimate sphere, and by the amount of its tribute is it valuable. The soul that abides in learning as an end—that pursues learning as an end—that finds in it food and raiment, and guidance—that surrenders itself to the records of other minds, perverts learning, and perverts itself. The soul that uses learning as a means by which to project itself into a higher life—that stands upon it, with all its falsehoods, as upon a platform from which it may survey a better truth and a nobler issue—uses learning aright, and is enriched. The future is an untold realm. Around each step, as the world advances, new circumstances will gather, new diseases will develop themselves, new emergencies arise, new remedies present themselves for a test. With all these the common sense and wisdom of the world are to deal, and not the world's learning. We do not repeat through unvarying cycles the experiences of the past. Comparatively little of the human records of the life and thought of the ages, that are given, can have direct relation to the ages that are to come. If the learned men in the old school of medicine of the present day find themselves (and they soon will) left behind in the race of life, it will only be because they are walking among the graves of the ancient sons of an unregenerate Esculapius, or busying themselves with things for which the world would be better without, and for which the real life of the world has no use, the wisdom and common sense of the world is fast getting in advance of them. A man must sell his education as it is rated in the market, and he must supply the market with what it demands. But, after all, learning has a great, a noble value. It is like the mould that accumulates from the decay of each succeeding year of vegetation. It furnishes a humus into which the roots of mental and moral life may penetrate for nourishment, but out of which that life must spring and mount into the air and sunlight.

Human life is not like a bulb—a bloated tuber that batterns in the muck and labyrinths of forgotten ages—but it is a stalk of maze, burdened with golden fruitage, and whispering through all its leaves of the life within it and the influences without it.

It is not a thing whose issue and end are in its roots, but in a life to which those roots are tributary; and all the learning which may not be assimilated to that life is as valueless as the dust of its authors.

The long and short of the matter is, that, in my opinion, Allopathy has become so deeply involved in the thoughts of those who have gone before—so accustomed to following old channels, and to paying reverence to the opinion and systems of its school, that it cannot step out freely into the field of truth, and handle things as it finds them. But it prefers to handle the vital realities of to-day with the gloves of dead men; but this slow-dragging of the trains of the present over old grass-grown turnpikes; this old monopoly of privilege with regard to that which touches the interest of every individual—the highest and the humblest; this stopping or *trying* to stop the wheels of progress, at every toll-gate and frontier, for the benefit of learned professors, is certainly against the common sense of the world, as it is undoubtedly against the “spirit of the age,” if any body knows exactly what that is. Anything and everything which places fetters upon the spirit of inquiry, which blinds the eyes of discovery, and abridges the freedom of thought, whether it be contained in the love of past ages or of the present time, is a thing to be condemned and abjured. A living man, with a carcass lashed to his back, may creep but he cannot run.

Let me assure you, good people of the Provinces of British North America, that it is yours as well as my own welfare that occupies my mind. Let me assure you that there is nothing gained by attempting to frown down a theory, you do not understand, there are men and women among you who have a medical eye in their heads worth a thousand times the sigillum maxium of the best medical College upon the face of the globe. There are many examples that shines with their own unborrowed light, and should be sufficient to show all, that nature is the foundation of every profession, and that its sons are raised by it, to enlarge and supersede it when it grows old and stiff. And if these sons of the God of nature, kill sometimes, it is only because they sometimes take a leaf out of the book of the old routine, or because they have times of orthodoxy, and pedantry, and sink occasionally into the false estate of rules and ruts; but when their instincts and their humanity are awake and active, they are safe and healing.

Let me ask you one question good people. Do you think that you elevate yourselves in your own, or the estimation of those around you, by your foolish silly nonsense, so often heard from your lips when Homeopathy is offered to you for investigation? Ah! I know how it is you have been taught to patronize one kind (only) of medical education, you dare not look beyond that, you have not the moral

courage to do so. You fear you will offend your old family Physician who perhaps grinds his teeth with rage at the mention of Homeopathy, or gives you a contemptuous look, and in some instances, I am told, some of you are obliged to listen to violent invectives and blasphemy. All of which should and must have a grave bearing on a truly pure and intelligent mind. But thank God there are family physicians among you, both old and young, who are as all physicians should be, gentlemen in the sick room or out of it. And from the simple fact that they are gentlemen, they are never supercilious.—But, Homeopathy takes no cognisance of abusive appellations, they cannot cover her with disgrace, or hide her beauty from the public gaze, nor transform her into falsehood. My friends, that day has long since past. And now the consciousness of possessing her gives true courage to the physician, and enables him to take his place beside his patient with dignified benevolence and intelligent confidence. An adequate knowledge of Homeopathy will also enable him to administer some simple means which, in acute disease, will often give relief in a few moments, and in chronic cases will also frequently, after reasonable perseverance, restore the long afflicted patient to health and usefulness.

Homeopathy, is a practical fact. It is not a speculative theory to be reasoned upon in the closet, but a fact to be observed at the bedside; it is no metaphysical subject, to be logically shown by *a priori* reasoning to be absurd; it is not presumption and impudence to be put down, but it is a fact to be examined, like the statement of any other fact, *upon evidence*. You are not called upon to sit down and imagine its possibility, or its impossibility, but you are urgently pressed to try it, and test for yourself whether it be true or not. Thousands upon thousands of the most intelligent and creditable witnesses in all parts of the civilized world, tell you that all curable diseases are readily cured by this beautiful art of healing. Is it true? that is the question. Try the medicines—why should you not? The interest of humanity requires it. If they succeed you must admit that it is a great blessing; if they fail, publish the failure to the world. This I take it, is the only fair and honest way to oppose Homeopathy, and in no other way is it likely to be opposed with success.

Homeopathy stands upon its own comparative merits. This must be the test of all methods of treating disease. There is no absolute preservation from suffering, in this sinful world, nor any deliverance from death. There is no discharge in that war. And as all genera-

tions have died under the old method, so should the new one prevail, all generations will continue to die under it. This consideration should render disputants on both sides sober-minded. Medical men are engaged in an unequal contest; the great enemy will always conquer at last; but the question is a fair and rational one, from which class of means do we actually obtain the greatest amount of relief from bodily suffering, and by which is the apparent approach of death most frequently warded off? This reduces the whole matter to its proper shape—a practical question—what will do me most good when I am ill?

The old method is very unsatisfactory.

This is admitted by nearly all medical authorities. I will not attempt to bring forward quotations in support of this statement, they are to be had in abundance, and the fact is so notorious that the differing of doctors has become proverbial. Many an old and eminent practitioner has said to his pupils, "if there be nothing true in medicine, there is in surgery, so you must give your mind to *that*!" Old medicine is in the condition that Astronomy was before Newton, and in a worse condition than Chemistry was before Dalton; many valuable isolated facts known, but no golden thread, no law of nature discovered, by which a host of conflicting conjectures might be dissipated, and facts reduced to an intelligible order. We have a guide in the choice of our medicines, and experience guides us, as to quantity, and Homeopathy *relates only to the administration of remedies*, and detracts nothing from the value of the collateral branches of the science of medicine. It leaves Anatomy, Physiology, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., unaffected. The Homeopathic Physician ought to be as accomplished in these, and other departments of knowledge, as any of the old school; and he is more likely to turn all such knowledge to the beneficial account of the patient. I shall always be glad to be fairly met with facts and arguments, but never with insults and abuse; times, you will soon find, are changing, and you will soon find it is more easy to satirise the face contorted at the sight of the Calomel and Jalap, &c., &c., about to be swallowed by insulted human nature. Medicine never was intended to be used as though it was food. What are medicines? They are poisons. All substances may be divided, with reference to their action on the human body, into those which are nutritious, and those which are more or less noxious,—into food and poison. Perhaps it will surprise some to hear of "ponderable" doses in Homeopathy, but when the investigation of the truth of the *principle* of Homeopathy is being made, these are the first materials

for experiment. If twenty grains of Ipecacuanha will make a strong man sick, and if the twentieth part of a grain will cure a sick man of his vomiting, we have two cases which can be fairly compared ;—we know that we are dealing with the same physical agent.

But though large doses must, in the first instance, be tried, the investigation *cannot end with them*. For if, as is unquestionably true, an inconceivably small quantity, or in other words an infinitesimal dose of this substance, Ipecacuanha, can produce the symptoms of Catarrh, or of Asthma, so severe as to threaten the loss of life ; and if similar small doses of the same drug can cure similar and equally violent symptoms, when they have arisen from other causes, the trial must be carried into these much ridiculed but highly interesting regions. Thus the inquiry into the operations of this principle, Similia "*Similibus Curantur*," likes are to be treated with likes—can be pursued to a much greater extent than at first sight would be thought possible. We must follow where nature leads if we would know her truths. The assertions, therefore, that the action of small doses is contrary to common sense, is nothing but the cry of ignorance, and, as such, is unworthy of attention. Similar assertions have often been made in similar ignorance. It is no new thing for great truths to be met by the same ignorant cry, "it is contrary to common sense!" Galileo astonished the world once by the announcement, "that the succession of day and night was occasioned by the rotation of the earth, and not by that of the sun and stars"—and it will ever be remembered that he was imprisoned in the Inquisition for making such an announcement. How much does the statement—that the earth moves—seem to contradict the common sense and observation of all men ! It is true, notwithstanding, as is proved by careful inquiry ; and so it is with the action of small doses, as is demonstrated by similar careful observation. The work of the Creator in every department of observation and science, presents not only mysteries, but a world of wonders ; yet the *reality* of these wonderful things, mysterious as they may be, cannot be denied.

Not in accordance with common sense do you say ? Such an assertion my friends is made only in *indolence, folly and enmity*. For every one has the opportunity daily of testing the principle upon which we administer drugs. *Particularly* the physician, who is already well acquainted with the poisonous action of drugs. Such indolence in this progressive age of the world as leads a man to pronounce an off-hand sentence of condemnation against any science that so deeply interests the human family, as the science of medicine,

simply because it is not in accordance with his own education will not admit of an apology. William Harvey, says: "we are to strive after personal experience not to rely on the experience of others, without which indeed no one can properly become a student of any branch of science." "It is folly and a shame for a man to answer before he hears." When an old school physician tells you that Homeopathy is a "humbug," ask him if he has ever studied the subject experimentally; ask him how many months and years he ever spent in a practical investigation? And I think if you will observe his physiognomy you will then see a blended look of awkwardness and foolishness which will answer for him. And to the non-professional, let me say it is foolish and unwise for you to condemn without knowledge. Some day you may be suffering from disease, and then let me urge you to try this new treatment. I am sure, yes, I know that in all ordinary cases the result will be a happy one, and then your opinion would be altered, and you would not be obliged to endure the mortification of being ridiculed for having once been foolish. It is looked upon by many with a feeling of enmity, it is not looked upon with reference to its truth or falsehood. It is obnoxious to those who are endowed with a super-abundance of self-esteem and prejudice. They have no desire to investigate it, but on the contrary they would if they could banish it, do anything to get rid of it. But my dear friends let me assure you, in all kindness, that it is an angel of mercy; it will gently and thoroughly emancipate disease without any of those cruel, harsh and disagreeable proceedings, which have for so many years been practised upon you.

And in conclusion permit me to kindly remind you of your duties to your children, and the great responsibility that rests upon your shoulders. Mothers should never be interfered with in the choice of medical treatment for their children; the natural inherent instinct of the mother rebels when the laws of nature are disobeyed in the treatment and nurture of the tender young plant, so pure, so free from all the vile contaminations of this life, free from all lasting medical diseases. Oh, do not poison the child.

"Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find, talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."

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ERRATA.

- PAGE 56.—Read *Croton tig* instead of *trig*, first line.
 " 61.— " *plain* in the place of *plan*, eighteenth line.
 " 69.— " *empirical* in the place of *imperial*, nineteenth line.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

May we not steadfastly maintain that *that system must necessarily be* the most desirable and the most permanent, which realizes the grand object of making the *true* interests of the public, those of the physician? I think so. Therefore, I beg respectfully to *inform the public* that I have determined, so far as practicable, to do a cash business. By so doing, I shall save myself much disappointment and perplexity, as well as time, that I should otherwise devote to my profession, and render a service by becoming more and more proficient in this noble art of healing. When a medical man ceases to be a student he should be compelled to cease practice. And usually a medical man has all the mental perplexity in pursuing his daily round among his patients that he should have. And there certainly are perplexities in a credit business that I do not wish to encounter, (I speak from experience). I can do far better, and work cheaper, and pay my own debts better, if I am paid promptly, and in the end all concerned will be far better satisfied. I shall always consider it my duty to favor those who work hard for a livelihood as much as I can consistently, but it is far better for them to pay what they do pay, on the spot. Medical services are a thing in the market, therefore there should be no misunderstanding relative to it, and all can at once determine whether they can or will purchase the required article or not.

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